

The Only Twins
in the Movies
—The Fairbanks Sisters, for your
Rotogravure Movie Star Collection in
Tomorrow's Post-Dispatch
The star features at St. Louis movies will be listed
on the first want page of the Big Sunday Real Estate
and Want Directory.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

GERMANY'S ANSWER DEEPLY DISAPPOINTING TO WASHINGTON

Vital Demands for Change in Submarine War Methods Ignored

NAMES CONDITIONS FOR SAFE TRAVEL BY U. S. CITIZENS ON SEA

Immunity Offered to American Passenger Ships, Specially Marked, After Notice of Sailing.

By the Associated Press.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in communication today with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty at Washington regarding the latest German note on submarine warfare.

After the President had been told of unofficial versions of the text of the note, he made no comment. It was said that he would study carefully the official text as soon as received and in the meantime maintain a strict silence on the subject.

It was not until his return from an early morning golf game that the President learned of the publication in American morning newspapers of the text of the note as cabled unofficially from Berlin.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Outward calm and a disposition to await the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., describe the feeling in official quarters here today, following publication of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing stated that, while he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the version transmitted in news dispatches, no formal consideration could be given to the question until Ambassador Gerard's official copy had been received.

That probably will reach here tonight. Shortly after noon today a message dated yesterday came from Ambassador Gerard, saying the note was being dispatched in five sections and that the last would clear from Berlin last night.

The arrival of the note in Associated Press dispatches long in advance of the official dispatch to Washington is explained by the fact that the official communication had to be coded by the American embassy in Berlin, while the news dispatch came in plain language. It was routed from Berlin to Holland, thence to London and thence to New York.

President to Get Note at Cornish.

Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., as soon as the official text arrives. The President will then decide when he will return to Washington. The President conferred with Secretary Tumulty at noon today and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him.

It was said by high officials that Secretary Lansing probably would start for Cornish tomorrow and that after a policy had been determined upon it most likely would be submitted to a Cabinet meeting at the end of next week. The general expectation is that the Secretary of State will spend a day or two with the President at Cornish and return to Washington with a preliminary draft of a note which, when completed, would await the President's return and discussion with the Cabinet.

Officials generally were agreed that the German reply was far from satisfactory and that the United States was faced with another difficult situation in its relations with Germany.

It was pointed out that the American Government and Germany had practically reached a deadlock on the law in the case, evidently neither side being willing to recede from its position. The situation was now thought to resolve itself entirely into a question of policy, which depends on President Wilson.

Opinions varied as to the President's probable course, but it was believed likely that he would again await the crystallization of public sentiment in the country and endeavor in his next move to interpret the wishes of the American people.

No Disavowal of Lusitania Act.

The whole question, in the minds of many officials, seemed to hinge on whether there is another violation by Germany of the rights for which the United States protests. It was recognized that since the Lusitania sank and the negotiations began, German submarines have given warnings, as in the cases of the Armenian and the Anglo-Californian.

If the German practice continues to square with international law, some officials here do not believe an academic discussion of principles would be placed in jeopardy by prolonging the parleys.

On the other hand, there was a general belief that any further destruction of American life in contravention of law would bring the situation to a sharp and critical juncture which would make difficult the continuance of friendly relations.

Treatment of the Lusitania case, however, seemed, in the view of some officials, to offer a possible obstacle to a prolongation of the negotiations as the United States asked for a disavowal of the act and received none.

Everywhere in official quarters the unsatisfactory character of the reply was discussed along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede

German Naval Chief Who Triumphs in Latest Note to United States



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz originated Germany's present naval policy and he has vigorously advocated its continuance despite the American demands for essential modifications that would even protect the lives of passengers on enemy ships. Dispatches from Berlin at one time indicated that the Imperial Government was wavering on its submarine policy, but the Grand Admiral "went to the front" so vigorously for it that the latest German note is a great personal triumph for him.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS GENERALLY CALL GERMAN REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

EXCERPTS from the editorial comments of the leading papers in the United States on Germany's reply to President Wilson's second note follow:

New York Globe: Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is as unsatisfactory as her reply to the first. There is evasion of the simple issue as to whether Germany intends to violate international law when the violation means the death of American citizens. The failure of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose, is most discouraging to all who have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.

New York Evening Sun: The German reply to President Wilson's remonstrance against the abomination of submarine raiding as practiced by the Kaiser's navy would be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

New York Herald: Stripped of its cant about "humanity" . . . of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolishment of the right to capture" . . . of its tirade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

Chicago Journal: The German note just received in Washington is one of the most insolent and evasive messages ever addressed by the Government of one great nation to that of another. It fails to offer any reparation or apology for the killing of Americans on the Lusitania and other vessels. Clearly the jingo-Reverend brand of "statesman-

Bryan Glad Germany Indicates a Desire to Reach an Understanding

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The latest German note was relayed to William Jennings Bryan over the long distance telephone to Santa Cruz. The former Secretary of State, who resigned rather than sign the American note to which the German note is a reply, declined to make any other comment than to say, "I am glad Germany has indicated a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the United States in this situation."

ship" is in control. It remains to be seen whether President Wilson can discover any peaceful method of making such jingoes respect American rights.

Chicago Daily News: The latest official German reply discloses that in Berlin the safety of American lives is still a minor consideration as compared with the safety of German crews of submarines. . . . This nation cannot concede that war is now the world's chief business and that peaceful nations have few or no rights that nations at war are bound to respect.

Indianapolis News: The note of the German Government entirely fails to meet the issue. The note is disappointingly and discouragingly unsatisfactory.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: The fatal fault in Germany's reply to the American note is that there is no disavowal of the assault on the Lusitania.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ONLY WITNESS TO MURDERS IN 1888 TELLS HER STORY

Mrs. Maria Porter of Quitman, Mo., Says Her Brother-in-Law Was One of Five Men Who Killed Cattleman and Son for \$90,000 Former Had.

MEMBER OF THE GANG KILLED BY HIS WIFE

"He Was About to Attack Me When My Sister Shot Him," She Says—Was Sworn to Secrecy—Will Testify Tuesday.

By Associated Press.

QUITMAN, Mo., July 10.—Mrs. Maria Porter, who as a girl washed the bloody quilt which a band of counterfeiters had wrapped about the body of a rich cattleman they murdered in Siam, Mo., in 1888, today told the story of events that led up to the crime, described the hiding place of the chest said to contain \$90,000 which the cattleman possessed, related the shooting of Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law and a member of the gang, by his wife following a dispute over the treasure and declared she had held the secret for many years because she feared that the threat of the murderers' night of the crime that "they would wash their hands in my blood" would be fulfilled if she talked.

Mrs. Porter is going to Bedford, Mo., Tuesday to testify at the trial of the four men held there in connection with the murders.

Mrs. Porter told her story without hesitation. Her maiden name was Collins, she said, and she lived with her brothers and sisters and their widowed mother on a little farm near the scene of the crime. Nearby five counterfeiters lived in a cave. Jonathan Dark, one of the gang came often to the Collins home and finally married one of Mrs. Porter's sisters.

Body Carried in Quilt.
Early in September, 1888, Mrs. Porter related, the counterfeiting gang learned that a wealthy cattle buyer and his son was on his way west to buy stock. The news quickly became common knowledge in the neighborhood. "I had been asleep the night of the killing and it must have been about 12 o'clock when I heard noises outside and went out. Five men carrying something wrapped up in a quilt, were coming down the road. It was moonlight and their soon saw me. They came up and told me that if I ever told what I had seen they would wash their hands in my heart's blood."

"I was terrified and promised to keep their secret. They put the body in an old well near the house and then came back and made me wash the quilt which had been wrapped about the body and then their clothing, which had become blood bespattered."

"In the moonlight I saw a wagon drawn by an ox team standing in the road. In the wagon was a chest. The men took the team away and I afterwards found out that they had buried the chest in a local grave. The body of a boy who was with the cattle buyer or also was buried in a shallow grave near the same spot."

Some time after the murder Mrs. Porter and an elder sister came to Missouri, to Quitman, their present home, where Mrs. Porter has lived more than 40 years. It was after they had gone to Quitman that Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law, became fearful lest the secret would become known, and came to the house to kill her, she says.

Dark Shot by His Wife.
"Dark became angry because he thought we did not treat him right and said he would kill me," Mrs. Porter said. "My sister took my part and as he reached for his pistol she shot him. Dark died with his head in my lap."

About 20 years ago, Mrs. Porter says, the family became acquainted with Samuel Anderson, who now owns the farm near Siam, Mo., where the counterfeiters buried the chest. Anderson heard of the burial of the money and that Mrs. Porter knew something about it. Anderson's son married Mrs. Porter's daughter.

Mrs. Porter says Anderson persuaded her to tell the secret to her husband. She says Anderson tried for 15 years to locate the treasure chest and was unsuccessful. Her story is vouched for by the son, John Anderson.

"It is not true that I told Frank James about the treasure chest," said Mrs. Porter. "I knew the James boys."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ITALIANS USED GREEK DISGUISE TO CAPTURE U BOAT

Neutral Vessel That Was Taking Benzine to German Submarine Commandeered by Them.

LONDON, July 10.—An account of the manner in which the Italians succeeded in entrapping and capturing a German submarine, told in the Giornale d'Italia, is forwarded by the Turin correspondent of the Chronicle. The Italians, searching for a steamship belonging to "one of the neutral Balkan States," in other words, Greece, found a large amount of naphtha and benzine on board. The Captain was examined and admitted that he had an appointment outside with a German submarine.

The Italian officer thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with an Italian naval crew disguised in Greek uniforms, and mounted a battery of machine guns in concealed spots about the deck. Then he set off to keep the appointment with the submarine.

At the proper moment, says the Giornale d'Italia, at the rendezvous, the periscope and then the conning tower of a submarine appeared on the surface and came up within hail. The Italian then stepped forward and ordered the German to surrender, which he did, and the submarine was towed into port to be put in commission in the Italian navy.

JUSTICE HUGHES REFUSES WRIT OF ERROR TO BECKER

Former Police Lieutenant, Condemned to Die Week of July 26, Loses Appeal.

RANGELEY, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker of New York, who has been condemned to die the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gangster.

The application was presented by W. Burke Cochran, as Becker's attorney. It was said to have been based on the ground that promise of immunity caused Rosenthal and Becker to swear falsely that Becker should have been granted a change of venue for his second trial, and the fact the present Governor, to who he must appeal for clemency, if to anyone, was his prosecutor at his two trials.

The application was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial question.

STORMS AND SHOWERS;
TEMPERATURE ABOUT SAME

TEMPERATURES.
5:30 A. M. 53
11:15 A. M. 58
1:15 P. M. 62
3:15 P. M. 65
5:15 P. M. 68

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity:
A hot day with showers to night and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight; cooler in west portion; tomorrow partly cloudy, with cooler in south-east portions.

Illinois—Unsettled weather to night and tomorrow; probably with showers and thunderstorms; slightly cooler in south portion tomorrow.

Free Band Concert Tonight.
Fischer's Band at Pontiac Square, 7 to 9:30 p. m.
Battino's Band at Gamble Park, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

Municipal Movies
At Yeatman Square, 7:45 to 9:45 p. m.

The Associated Press News Service has received and transmitted exclusively to the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

NINE MEMBERS OF GLEN ECHO CLUB BID IN PROPERTY

Albert Bond Lambert Wins on Sixth Bid of \$50,000 Above Liabilities.

NEW CLUB TO BE FORMED

Old Organization to Pass From Existence in Formal Way Tomorrow Night.

A committee of nine members of the Glen Echo Country Club, acting through Albert Bond Lambert, bought in the property of the club for \$121,288.65 at a public sale on the club grounds today.

The purchasers will organize a new club. The present organization will go out of existence tomorrow night, when the clubhouse will be closed, not to be reopened until the new club is ready to operate.

Those who will organize the new club are Albert Bond Lambert, C. D. Johnson, H. L. Parker, John C. Roberts, J. C. Jones, E. A. Faust, F. E. Nulsen, Harry Pfleger and S. T. G. Smith.

The bids were on the basis of the amount the purchaser was willing to pay in excess of the club's indebtedness. Lambert agreed to pay \$50,000 in excess of the debts, which are approximately \$72,000.

The \$50,000 remaining after the debts are paid will be divided among the 359 members of the Glen Echo Country Club.

Besides Lambert, the bidders were C. A. Tilles, G. A. Buder and Frederick Vierling. Bidding started at \$10,000 and the property was knocked down to Lambert on the sixth bid by the auctioneer.

The proceeds of the sale will be turned over to the St. Louis County Circuit Court for distribution among the Glen Echo Club members.

TWO SISTERS BADLY BURNED WHEN GASOLINE CAN EXPLODES

Nearby Stove Causes Accident—Women Ablaze, Run Screaming Into Yard.

Miss Anna Jentage, 22 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Rosa Yanovich, 32, were burned by an explosion of gasoline in their home, 2630 Chouteau avenue, this morning. Both were sent to the city hospital, where Miss Jentage died at 1:35 p. m.

Miss Jentage was burned from the shoulders down and her sister was burned about the breast, arms and hands. They were cleaning furniture and placed a can of gasoline too near a lighted gas stove. With their clothing afire, the sisters ran screaming into the yard.

Women neighbors called for help and Nicholas J. Walther, an inspector for the Board of Health, procured a blanket and smothered the flames which had enveloped Miss Jentage.

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Municipal Movies
At Yeatman Square, 7:45 to 9:45 p. m.

The Associated Press News Service has received and transmitted exclusively to the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

Tit	Tat	Toe
3 in a Row!		
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week the POST-DISPATCH beat all four, or three out of all four, of its competitors, all added together, in columns of home merchants' advertising carried.		
Friday the three nearest competitors of the POST-DISPATCH, with joined forces, could only muster		
42 Cols.		
Of home merchants' advertising, all added together, while the POST-DISPATCH alone, on the same day, without special effort, carried		
44 Cols.		
It's enough to make a prospective advertiser think—it's enough to make any thinking person think, why the POST-DISPATCH squelches all competition day after day. It is convincing quality, enormous quantity of circulation that sells the goods that makes the POST-DISPATCH "the one" big newspaper of St. Louis.		
Circulation, first six months, 1915:		
Sunday average 350,066		
Daily and Sunday average 204,479		
First in Everything		

GERMANY FAILS IN NEW NOTE TO DISAVOW THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA PAPERS OF BERLIN, IN EXULTANT TONE, PRAISE NEW NOTE TO AMERICA

to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

On the other hand, those inofficial quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude, believed that, having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean, in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations, it being recalled in official circles that, in the now famous Cabinet meeting of May 11, when the sinking of the Lusitania was first considered, there was an informal understanding that, if the negotiations of the United States to secure reparation from Germany for the destruction of American lives in that tragedy failed, the American Government might be justified in discontinuing diplomatic intercourse. Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of the Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well informed persons.

Vital Question Is Ignored.

President Wilson has been giving quiet consideration to the character of the reply and some of his advisers already have been making suggestions with reference to the course that should be pursued.

Analyzing the German answer to-day, officials found little on which it appeared that the negotiations could be further prolonged. The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting bel- ligerent merchant ships of any nationality in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurance had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted the vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished.

It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question and had shifted, now emphasizing the conditions under which it would provide complete immunity from danger to American travelers even on American ships, which since Germany's circular note with reference to neutral vessels received on May 11, had not been called into question.

Hope of a Guarantee.

The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States "will assume to guarantee that those vessels have a contraband on board," details of arrangement for the unhindered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides," left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband.

Even though passengers and crew of neutral ships were transferred to a place of safety, the destruction of the vessels for carrying contraband has been held by the United States to be in violation of international law except in an extreme case.

With reference to the destruction of American ships, such destruction has been held specifically to be in violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1838.

It was recalled that in the last note which Germany sent on the 1st of June, this treaty was given a new interpretation in that the right to stop American ships carrying contraband and even to destroy them was declared for the first time to be a natural inference from the language of the treaty.

The argument that England, by violating international law in her embargo on neutral commerce with Germany, had begun a policy of starvation for Germany's civilian population, was viewed by officials as entirely irrelevant.

The United States has insisted that its relations with one belligerent are not to be confused with its controversies with another, and that the Lusitania case constitutes a separate question which must be settled apart from any negotiations this Government may have with other nations.

Seems to Justify Lusitania Sinking.

The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy reads: "The fact of the sinking of the Lusitania was in reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives, which the American Government in its note contradicted with official information, the German Government, it now seemed, had formally justified the action of the submarine commander in sinking the vessel, thereby refusing to disavow the act as the United States had requested.

The statement that the German submarine commander could not have halted the vessel without submitting his boat and crew to danger of destruction, and the assertion that it was not expected that the Lusitania would sink immediately after being torpedoed but would remain afloat while the passengers were removed to her boats, was taken to mean that Germany held that, regardless of whether the Lusitania was armed, the submarine commander took a proper course in torpedoing the ship without warning.

It was recalled by some officials that Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, only recently, in a published interview, announced that England had not succeeded in starving Germany and that the blockade had been a failure. In view of this, officials were not inclined to attach much weight to the starvation arguments.

Views as to Protection Disputed.

The view that Americans on board belligerent ships were entitled to no more protection than neutrals would be on land in a war zone, was vigorously disputed by officials, who pointed out that jurisdiction of the belligerent on land was complete while the high seas are jointly owned by all nations.

The only definite proposal made by Germany to change the present status is the suggestion that four enemy ships could be under the American flag if neutral passenger facilities proved inadequate—was considered certain of rejection because, aside from other considerations of principle involved, the United States could not undertake to guarantee the interference with the lawful shipment of contraband from its shores to any of the belligerents.

Not only is there no Federal status which could be invoked in this connection, it was pointed out, but it always has been recognized as a fundamental right of merchants in neutral countries to trade in contraband, the burden being upon the belligerent to capture the cargoes on the high seas.

Officials wondered today what influence had caused the German Government to completely disregard the American point of view. There were intimations that in Berlin official circles the belief was held that in the United States sentiment was divided since Bryan's resignation and that the separation of passenger and contraband traffic was favored here as a means of compromising the issue.

Case of the Paluba.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Paluba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of

FULL TEXT (PRESS COPY) OF GERMAN REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S SECOND NOTE ON LUSITANIA

THE press translation of the latest German reply to the United States' protest in the Lusitania case as cabled from Berlin follows:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, re. the impairment of American interest by the German submarine war. The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war.

Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, Germany and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Protection for Enemy Civilians.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

British War Area Declaration.

On November 8, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines, and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so by that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law.

Long before the beginning of the submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports.

Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality, all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people are now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

Germany Fighting for Existence.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare.

However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the light for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects.

If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its duties, it

would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads.

In the most direct contradictions of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

No Danger to Legitimate Shipping.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats.

Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies, and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued towards the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government always will be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

Proposal as to American Ships.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhindered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assure that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would therefore appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities.

Further Offer of Immunity.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England.

Assurance of "free and safe" passages for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical preconditions to these former hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain, with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war.

The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the sea, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

PAPERS OF BERLIN, IN EXULTANT TONE, PRAISE NEW NOTE TO AMERICA

Considered as Rejection of "Foreign Attempt" to Dictate Germany's Weapons—"Warfare of Submarines Goes On."

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—The German reply to the American note of June 9, with reference to Germany's submarine warfare and the American interests involved, finds unanimous praise in all the morning newspapers here. The comments are marked with a tone of exultation over the fact that the Government refuses to abandon submarine warfare. The Morgenpost today says:

"The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war as far as possible and an upright wish to live in peace with America. But it also expresses a firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights. The answer clearly shows that the responsibility for the form of submarine warfare rests on Great Britain."

The paper's editorial begins with the exclamation: "Warfare of submarines goes on! For we wage it for the sake of maintaining our national life. It is a battle for existence necessitated by self-defense. That is in brief the German answer."

The Morgenpost quotes the American note where it declares that the "Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abridgment of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens."

United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It states clearly and without ambiguity that either Government an intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the sufferings of the present distressing conflict.

Way Open for Vindication.

In the meantime whatever arrangements might happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, have been the provocation of circumstances which justify the past acts of its commanders. The Government of the United States, it is pointed out, has not only looked to see the humanity of the Government many vindicated in all Americans have been their rights as neutrals.

The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the invitations of its note transmitted, the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abridgment of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights.

Asks for Assurance.

It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The reply cannot be but regarded as unsatisfactory, and its proposals will be regarded as impossible of acceptance. The evidence that Germany is continuing its play for delay is only too evident.

San Francisco Chronicle.

From so much as has been made public the important point is that there is an entire absence of the slightest effort, which in this mind, it is found that Germany is asking us to abridge certain of our rights on the high seas, we ought to be able to argue that issue without any indulgence in remarks calculated to arouse international animosity.

Des Moines Tribune.

Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to risk adding the United States to the list of her enemies. President Wilson will now have to decide how important are the rights which he has set out to maintain.

Special train excursion to "Land of the Sky," July 14, Southern Ry. 120 miles, \$12.00 for 120-mile trip to "Land of the Sky," July 14, Southern Railway.

Text of Rejoinder of President Wilson Which Germany Answers

The following is the text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania. It was delivered to Berlin June 11:

The Secretary of State to Interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin:

Department of State, Washington, June 8, 1915. American Ambassador, Berlin.—You are instructed to deliver to the Imperial German Government the following note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 23 in reply to my note of May 13, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German

those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. There are not new circumstances. There have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantmen has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led to the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States.

It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with machine guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, and that it was carrying a cargo of war materials.

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of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

Principles of Humanity.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will not doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility

This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as in the past, to accept the responsibility of the grave responsibility

Resinol

cleared away every pimple.

At least once a day—usually twice—lathered my face with Resinol and washed it off with Resinol Soap. I let this stay on for ten minutes or so, and then washed it off with Resinol Soap. I was astonished how quickly the healing Resinol medication soothed and cleared the pores, and left my complexion clear, velvety, and free from pimples.

Resinol Soap for 25 cents in 10-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 50 cents in 20-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 75 cents in 30-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 1.00 in 40-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 1.25 in 50-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 1.50 in 60-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 1.75 in 70-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 2.00 in 80-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 2.25 in 90-cent packages. Resinol Soap for 2.50 in 1.00 packages. Resinol Soap for 2.75 in 1.10 packages. Resinol Soap for 3.00 in 1.20 packages. Resinol Soap for 3.25 in 1.30 packages. Resinol Soap for 3.50 in 1.40 packages. Resinol Soap for 3.75 in 1.50 packages. Resinol Soap for 4.00 in 1.60 packages. Resinol Soap for 4.25 in 1.70 packages. Resinol Soap for 4.50 in 1.80 packages. Resinol Soap for 4.75 in 1.90 packages. Resinol Soap for 5.00 in 2.00 packages.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878,
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Sunday, one year, \$10.00
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In St. Louis and suburbs, per
copy, one cent; outside, two cents.
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mail.

POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

Now that my retirement will make
reference in its cardinal principles,
it will always fight for progress
reform, never tolerate injustice or
oppression, always fight demagogues of
parties, never belong to any party,
always oppose privileged classes and
the plunderers, never lack sympathy
for the poor, always remain devoted
to the public welfare, never be satisfied
with merely printing news, always be
independently, never be afraid to
say wrong, whether by predatory
policy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

11 C 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Annexation of Suburbs.

After the Post-Dispatch.
There have been several letters published in your columns, strongly advocating the annexation of the St. Louis suburbs. The strong-
ly in favor of annexation is found in Sun-
Post-Dispatch under the head of "Haller
annex suburbs to provide homes."
I am a man of such wide experience and
importance it is probably time for the citi-
zens of the city and the county to "sit up and take
notice."
It is doubtless true that all the advan-
tages of St. Louis, including schools, fire protection,
water, light and sewer connections, five-
cent fare zone, "would mean a tremendous saving
to the county residents all of which
is easily and more than counterbalanced
the what increased tax-rate, but on the other
it would mean Greater St. Louis to the city
and county.

The significance to our home interests, school
interests, community interests and business inter-
ests along every line that would be brought
about by such a change will be more fully ap-
preciated when it is understood that the territory
thus brought under the jurisdiction of one set
of city officials consists of about a dozen separate
municipalities together with a large extent
of territory that has not been incorporated. But
it has long since been demonstrated that the main-
tenance of several small municipalities where one
large municipality would serve the purpose is il-
l-advised; economy and efficiency are conserved
by concentration.

New York, Chicago and Birmingham have be-
come greater cities by extending their limits,
not only bigger in territory but bigger in spirit
and possibilities. Why can't St. Louis?
Greater St. Louis would do greater things and
robably not fall on Free Bridges, Parkway and a
safer river front. A CITY RESIDENT.

The "Big Noise."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The misnamed Neutrality League, or the "Big
Noise," as your cartoonist pictured it, can be
used for the development and blossoming forth
of such cranks as Holt who hear only the "big
noise" and do not possess the brains to see it as
it is—a disguised attempt to get us to help Ger-
many win. To be consistent in his professions Holt
should have written letters to the Krupp family
and included in his program the killing of them
and the leaders in Germany who started the
"frightfulness" policy and who advocated carry-
ing on the war without scruple. Before the war
70,000 men were employed at Krupp, now the
work goes on without ceasing day and night and
they have been preparing for this war for 40
years. This being the case we should refuse to
help Germany from the standpoint of fair play
alone.

In your recent editorial in which you show that
Germany in a roundabout way is actually getting
munitions and other supplies from this country
you state the case fairly when you ask: "Why
should we change international law and offend
all of Germany's enemies to give her a pre-
ponderant advantage when she is neither being
starved nor being deprived of the power to con-
tinue the war?" As stated by Hugh O'Neill her
unreasonable hatred of England and her unscrupu-
lous acts are doing more to prolong the war than
anything else. She has at last aroused the British
people to hate in return and their determination
to fight on is expressed by Lloyd-George when he
says: "Rather than sacrifice the cause of liberty
we will fight to the last farthing of money, the
last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood."
PATRICK McDERMOTT,
Jefferson Hotel.

A New and Heinous Noise.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Can nothing be substituted for the hideous noise
now produced by the motor fire engine? In passing
along Union Avenue tonight the noise almost
frightened my baby into a spasm and as for the
sick and infirm around here the frightful sound
(like a walling banshee) must have proved a tor-
ment to all of them, for without a doubt it is a
most fiendish contrivance, which must be silenced
in the name of humanity and common sense. The
thing has absolutely nothing to recommend it and
everything about it is obnoxious; and surely the
life of one baby or ailing adult is of more impor-
tance than this new torture-scream engine which
sounds like the heart-groans from the torture-
rack.
Try to do something to squelch it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

True Neutrality.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I deem it my duty, as an American citizen, to
reply to Mr. J. H. Schmidt's letter, published on
July 1, entitled, "Arms Embargo Demand Unfair."
We, by selling arms and ammunition to the allies
are certainly prolonging the war and so are turn-
ing additional blood into dollars. I also note his
absurd assertion that if we shut down our munition
factories to the allies, the Germans should
shut down their factories as well. Does Mr.
Schmidt not consider the fact that they are at
war and we are supposed to be neutral, and does
he not know that the English, French and Rus-
sian factories, as well as the Germans are work-
ing day and night to supply their armies?
We are supposed to be neutral and therefore
should not supply any of the warring nations. If
we supply any of them with munitions, we are
helping them indirectly. Humanity ought to
teach us to cause as shed as little blood as pos-
sible.
Let them fight it out with their own weapons
and resources and it might be called fair; other-
wise it would not. I would like to know what Mr.
Schmidt's opinion would be if we could supply
the Germans and none of the others at war. This
would certainly not be fair, either.

GERMANY'S SEA DICTATORSHIP.

No matter how profoundly one may sympathize
with Germany in her present situation with re-
gard to ocean trade, it is impossible to accept
either the reasoning or the terms of the Imperial
Government's note to our Government.

The German Government abandons law, logic
and ethics in its treatment of the United States.
It pleads the wrongs inflicted upon Germany
by her enemy, Great Britain, as a justification
for wronging a friendly neutral. Admitting the
horror of the Lusitania, it offers the childish
plea that it didn't expect the ship to sink so
speedily and lays all responsibility for its own
lawless act on Great Britain.

Germany pleads her helplessness on the ocean—
her inability or fear to attack the British navy,
and break the British blockade—as a plea in jus-
tification of lawless attacks on American lives
and ships.

All of the arguments of the note are beside the
point—they evade the great issues involved—and
only one point is clear, namely:

Americans can safely trade and travel
within Germany's submarine war zone only
on terms dictated by the German Government.

The German Government will take over
and administer the American merchant marine
and will determine the conditions of ocean
traffic for American citizens. The American
Government must submit to German control of
the seas or take the consequences.

IN SHORT, GERMANY ASSUMES DICTATOR-
SHIP OF NEUTRAL TRAFFIC AND TELLS THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHERE IT
"GETS ON" AND WHERE IT "GETS OFF."

The question now is, shall the United States
abandon right, principle, law and humanity?

We have confidence in President Wilson's in-
sight and judgment and courage. We believe he
will find a way to compel respect for American
rights and protection for American lives and prop-
erty from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs
in the balance.

Perhaps the Kaiser is too proud to do right.

THE MATHEMATICS OF SPOILS.

"You can't put two men in one job," says Sen-
ator Stone to Missouri's complaining Democratic
spoilsmen.

Considering the size of peanut politicians you
ought to be able to put about four of them in one
man's size job without crowding.

McPHEETERS SCORES ON DR. SIMON.

President Sampel B. McPheeters of the Police
Board makes a convincing reply to Dr. Simon's
charges about the failure of Gov. Major's ap-
pointees to give "the boys" their share of the jobs.
That oath a Police Commissioner is required to
take is a good thing to print once in a while to
refresh the memory of appointment-seekers as
well as the members of the board. It sets forth
that incumbents of the office

Will in no case and under no pretext ap-
point or remove any policeman or officer of
police or other person under them on account
of political opinions of such police officer or
other person or for any other cause or reason
than the fitness or unfitness of such person
in the best judgment of such Commissioner.

Dr. Simon's criticism is a criticism of the board
for refusing to violate this very proper obliga-
tion. He will not appeal very strongly to the
rank and file of Democrats on this proposition.
The police department is the very last place in
which the average citizen is willing to tolerate
those political influences that hamper thief-
catching and jeopardize that protection for which
the public pays. A Police Commissioner who is
not willing to fulfill the letter and spirit of his
oath has no business to accept the appointment.
Dr. Simon seems still to be under the domina-
tion of the old, played-out machine idea. Is it a
good thing for the Democratic party that he hasn't
his way about things. The party would be deeper
in the hole than it is.

AUTOMOBILE RUFFIANS.

The chauffeur who is charged with assaulting
Anna Leahy, a Union Station waitress, should be
captured by the police. If the evidence supports
the charge that he attacked her while taking her
riding he should be severely punished.
Too many crimes of this kind occur in and
around St. Louis. Again and again it is re-
ported that girls are lured into automobiles and
are maltreated. It is true that the girls are gen-
erally foolish and take great risks, but their folly
does not justify or mitigate the offense.

A few severe lessons given the ruffians who use
automobiles as lures to catch foolish girls for
the purpose of maltreating them would be salutary.
Certainly the assailant of the Leahy girl,
who had an automobile for hire, should be caught.

WANTED, A REAL LABOR BUREAU.

Almost every day the Post-Dispatch receives let-
ters from men out of work, asserting that they
have used every available means of obtaining em-
ployment, without result. Many of these letters
show ability on the part of the writers. And
nothing can be done with such appeals except to
refer them to the Provident Association, which
has its own special field of relief work and is
not a labor bureau.

As the Post-Dispatch has said more than once,
the State and the city need a labor bureau whose
sole duty shall be to keep in touch with em-
ployers and devote its entire attention to finding
employment for the able, willing workers, all the
year round. The State Red Book, bulging with
statistics about labor organizations, population,
county seats, valuation, products, shipments, pub-
lic schools, water, roads, lands, manufactures, so-
cial advantages, etc., of Missouri's 114 counties;
and pictures of farms and orchard scenes is only
incidentally a labor bureau facility. To the man
out of a job or the employer looking for help it
is about as useless as a last year's bird's nest.
And it occupies a very large portion of the time
and effort of the State Bureau of Labor. It should
attract capital and labor to the State but what

is badly needed is a clearing house of labor that
would bring the two elements together after they
get here.

A real labor bureau would, by making itself
useful solely as a labor clearing house, and by
advertising its facilities in every possible way,
soon get a reputation that would attract to it
employers and workers in every part of the State.
It would mean the end of that intolerable condi-
tion of men who might be adding to the State's
wealth walking the streets day after day, losing
heart and finally drifting into the ranks of the
dependent and delinquent classes.

PIONEERING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

They don't always wait for the "City" to act,
over in East St. Louis. Progressive citizens just
go ahead with public works on their own private
account. Without waiting for that lumbering ma-
chinery, the municipality, to pass a paving ordi-
nance, 38 citizens on Broadway are going to yank
out the old cobblestones and pave their street. In-
cluded among the 38 are the Mayor and one other
city official, but they are included in their private
capacities. Almost any official anywhere is more
enterprising in his character of private citizen
and property owner.

In early days that was the way towns were
started and developed—by private industry. The
pioneers didn't wait for ordinances. They cut
timber, blew stumps, hauled rock, laid planks. If
they had waited for ordinances or "official" action
we would still be trailing through the woods. We,
their lazy descendants and careless beneficiaries,
refuse even to cut the weeds on the lot next door;
and if need be we will let our own garbage litter
the premises and perfume the alley for two weeks
awaiting official removal.

Nowadays as a rule the most progressive citi-
zen, the very reformer, contents himself with writ-
ing to the paper or making a speech. Citizens
generally are short on initiative, but long on
referendum. We hold referendums about free
bridges, parkways, etc., and some of us are too
lazy to get out and vote. Cities are working on
plans to make voting more convenient. Some
day we may have an official voter who will do it
for us. Or, since the voter will not go to the bal-
lot box, they may bring the ballot box to the
voter. Waiting for the city to act is the average
citizen's long suit. Marking time, sitting down,
is the favorite civic pastime. Micawber is the
easy-going, cheerful citizen's name—and the name
of his city is Sloth.

That is why we feel like applauding the 38 pri-
vate street-paving capacities across the river.
There is a spurring example of civic impatience
to millions of unwatchful waiters in many metropo-
lises, as well as to that universal oldfellow
whose watchword is "Delay!"

UNCLE JOHN D'S BIRTHDAY CAKE.

The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither
shall the cruse of oil fail."—I Kings 17.
Uncle John D. Rockefeller's barrel of meal did
not fail him on his seventy-sixth birthday, but
he seemed to lack grace to make the most of
the blessing. Uncle John believes it is more
blessed to give than to receive. He is a mag-
nanimous giver of hundreds of millions, but a
pusillanimous receiver. Although for years he
has cast bread on the waters, when it returned
to him an hundred fold in the form of a three-
story birthday cake, baked by an admiring Chi-
cago blacksmith for the "great man," the latter
inquired: "Did he put any horseshoes in it?"
and tried it on the dogs. (Can those dogs be
of the same breed that licked the sores of Laz-
arus outside the parabled plutocrat's gate?) The
donor of the cake was, we read, "escorted by the
police back to the railroad station and placed
on board a train bound for Chicago."

Everybody assumes as a matter of course that
the blacksmith was crazy because he remem-
bered Uncle John's birthday and left his forge
upon a kindly impulse and a generous mission
to Pocantico. He was crazy to think of reciproc-
ating the other man's great kindness to Chi-
cago. "He was crazy to suppose that his per-
fectly good cake built and baked with the purest
motives and fondest imaginings would be re-
ceived in the spirit in which he gave it. He was
crazy to expect to be able to get by the guards
and policemen and present it to Chicago's great
benefactor in person.

He was crazy to assume that anybody around
Pocantico or anywhere else was as innocent,
simple and childlike as himself. In the argot of
the breezy town he was "a poor nut," but he was
the only man in Chicago who really appreciated
Uncle John D. Rockefeller.

OUR 22,500 CIVIC ATHLETES.

Golf and tennis make good citizens—healthy
ones, anyhow. We are proud to observe by the
Director's report that about 22,500 citizens are
availing themselves of the municipal links and
courts.

Every habitual outdoor exerciser is a unit of
community force. The athletic individual is usu-
ally an influence for morals and always an apostle
of sanitation. Clean living and clean thinking,
which includes clean voting, and conduces to clean
business methods, are derivatives of vigor. Vigor
of the wholesome sort can be had only through
exercise of the body and the cultivation of out-
doors.

Exercise is the foe of filth, disease, dishonesty
and every form of sloth or degeneracy. Yet those
who need it most—the people who are doomed to
the artificial environment of cities—have come to
it too slowly. In the main it is still a hot-house
existence in the city.

Our hygiene is rudimentary, we are enslaved
to dirt, habituated to dirty tasks, imperfectly
cleaned food, impure air; eyes, hands, stomach
and lungs accustomed to the unclean—and, worst
of all, the bodies of many of us are practically
inert. The "average citizen" is too often maligned,
but it is no libel of him to affirm that however
alert he may be mentally and morally he is still
a good deal of a mollusk physically or muscu-
larly.

Nothing works so prompt and fundamental a
change in the life of a man or a woman as the
cultivation of habitual outdoor exercise. If not,
golf or tennis, at least walking is within the
reach of everybody.



"DR. SIMON MISSED THE PIEMAN."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

I. AS I came down the great highway
The river hills were bright with dew,
And where the hill trees lined the way
The morning light was streaming through.
I do not know if you have felt
The thrill of beauty when the day
Is breaking through the river mists
So softly delicate and gray—
But God was in His Heaven then,
As I came down the great highway.

II. THE great highway is there for all
To travel as their fancies choose—
The great boats welcome and the small,
Alike for all their gallant crews.
Within a day so many pass,
But do their fancies never play,
As children might, in that broad road,
Delightfully? I cannot say.
I only know my own heart sang
As I came down the great highway.

"What answer do you imagine the President will
make to the German note?"
"If I were he I would answer it by asking them
if they had my first note."

Old Faithful, the Yellowstone Park highwayman
who holds up a caravan of tourists about this time
every year, was on the job yesterday.

Jane Addams blandly announces that we must find
some substitute for war, just as if watchful waiting
had never been heard of.

Maybe the British and German navies are not
looking for one another very hard.

It is said that a new company is to build a series
of docks at St. Louis and operate a barge line on the
Mississippi. It should be compelled to give a bond
sufficient to insure the community against disap-
pointment.

Dr. Simon met a piemman
At the City Hall.
Said Dr. Simon to the piemman,
"Major needs a call."
Said the piemman to Dr. Simon,
Smiling like a Turk,
"If something isn't done for us,
We'll have to go to work."

THE FIRST MORSEL.



ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BEAUTY CULTURE.

EDNA.—For wart on face, rub sev-
eral times daily with castor oil. It
may be a long time going. May be
removed by radium, electricity or
surgery.

FRICKLES.—See Beauty Culture, in
Answers of July 11 for Gwendolyn's letter.
Any capable druggist can prepare it
from this formula. Perhaps you en-
countered a kid clerk.

HEALTH HINTS.

OLD MAN.—What and where is the
sore?
MAC.—Climate for hay fever pa-
tients: Interior Adirondacks; Bal-
lehem, N. H.; Bretton Woods, N. H.;
Dixville Notch, N. H.; Falmouth, N. H.;
Jefferson, N. H. It is said that on
Lake Michigan hay fever does not
extend above Ludington; on the Mis-
sissippi not much above Chippawa
River. South it does not go much
below Memphis, Knoxville and Cape
Henry. In Colorado Springs, Denver,
or in the Rocky Mountains there is
little.

COLLINS.—Dr. G. O. Williams of
Greene, N. Y., has found that cast-
or cheese is an excellent poultice
for various ulcers. He tells of one
case in which he healed an old and
deep ulcer 2 inches wide by 2 inches
long. He applied a mixture of equal parts
of cream cheese, to which was added
cream and water. The whole was
worked into a sore with the fingers, and
cream was added to prevent
drying. This was spread upon gauze
large enough just to cover the ulcer.
It was renewed morning, noon and
night. The patient was kept on his
ordinary duties on the farm. The ap-
plication was painful for about an
hour and a half. The cheese was
disappeared within five hours, seem-
ingly being eaten up by the ulcer.
Twenty days of this treatment re-
sulted in the healing of the ulcer,
with no scars remaining. The Stan-
ford Family Physician says: "The
treatment of an ulcer depends en-
tirely upon its cause, and to estab-
lish this is, therefore, of primary im-
portance. Many ulcers will not heal
in spite of the greatest care, until the
underlying affection has been re-
moved. Diabetes furnishes an illus-
tration of this. Unprofessional treat-
ment, though it may sometimes re-
sult in alleviation or improvement,
is usually inefficient and very
often harmful."

LAW POINTS.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW.—There is no
law against keeping a raccoon or a
bull-dog on one's premises.

JUSTICE.—Have person declared legal-
ly dead by proceeding in Probate Court,
and if sustained, make claim against the
insurance company for the insurance.

JOE.—A personal investigation would
be necessary in your case to get at the
facts and how best to proceed; explain
your case to an attorney and if he sees
anything in it he will not doubt take
the case on a satisfactory basis.

THANKFUL.—Whether you would
succeed in disposing of the note depends
upon the security based on the note to be
counting. We presume you may be
compelled to do so. See real es-
tate agents or advertise. It is prob-
ably probable you will be able to
or discount it. We do not advise an
investment.

CONSTANT.—See City Clerk in re-
ference to sewer system of the town. It
places gets its water from the county
water company and the gas and electric
city also from the county company. The
water is as good as anywhere. Taxes are
less in county because of the low
assessment. The sewerage is not good,
though the tax rate is higher in some
county incorporated cities than in St.
Louis.

CURIOUS.—We presume purchaser
must look to tenant for rent from day
of sale under the foreclosure. The sale
must look to landlord for any advance
paid to him. Use his money as he
bought in at the foreclosure sale there
is no redemption. To redeem, owner
must put up a bond. If he does not
redeem at time of sale, within a reasonable
time and if he does not take charge of
the property.

J. C.—Any alien of the age of 21
years and upward who is in the service of
the United States, either as a soldier or
volunteer, or as a member of the
military or naval forces, and who has
been or may be honorably discharged, is
admitted to become a citizen. The
United States, upon his petition,
without any previous declaration of
intention to become such, he is not
required to prove more than one year's
residence within the United States
previous to his application to
become such citizen. Court requires
such alien requires, in addition to
such proof of residence and good
moral character, as shall be required
by law, competent proof of such per-
son's having been honorably dis-
charged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. K. L.—We did not cut \$200.
Write your Congressman for more.

C. McD.—Last Broadway horse car
1890; Broadway cable began in that
year.

KANTUCK.—Canadian silver money is
quoted here at 80 to 85 cents on the
dollar.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.—If the man
as you describe him, who is forty
years old, not having married him, I
miss him at once.

E. B. R.—Lowest St. Louis J.
Weather Bureau record of rain is
1.181, 26 degrees, July 1, 1881. By
mailing a "postal" to Weather Bureau
at each of the other places you mention
you will get the further information you
wish.

UNDECIDED.—Whether I steady,
Inexperienced men can make a living
on 10 acres and carry a debt of \$500,
we cannot say. It depends much upon
the man, and especially upon
the weather. They would take
chances.

THANKS.—Last May, Fred, Walter
Williams said the largest ever known
speculation in the world was claimed by
the Mail, London, published on the
American plan. In 1811 the
statement was given: A Parisian paper,
Le Petit Journal, has been the
largest daily circulation in the world.
It is a paper of only six pages. At Paul
Dupuy claims that Le Petit Journal
(Paris) has a larger circulation than
any other daily newspaper in the world.
In 1904 it averaged 1,300,000 copies (six
and eight pages) daily. Advertisements
cost 40 cents to \$2 a line.

B. C. R.—The German Scientific Com-
gress has found that water may be in-
dicated by the forward motion of the
finger. James H. Parks of Guilford
writes: Instruments used to find min-
erals, oils, etc., are sometimes called
divining rods, mineral jacks, etc. I pre-
sume they are called divining rods be-
cause they are not rods and are not
divine. The same may be said of the
jacks, and mineral of which they are
neither. They use the same principle
of acting as conductors for the current
of activities either in metals or oils.
They may be made of anything, either
mineral or not, as they are conductors
of current. The current may be elec-
trical or magnetic or a combination of
both, but it is not of the nature of
being clearly defined. That it is some
current which passes through a person
when using the instrument is not
by all who use them. They are not in-
ventions as they have been known for
many years, in many countries, and
yet but few persons know of them.
Any person with a sensitive nature
and a little mercury or quicksilver may
easily prove the affinity between gold
and quicksilver. By Sulzberger and
small (ten of gold to a very small
third or less) to lead. Put the gold
in shape. Put the gold on a small
piece of water, and with a small cup-
ping iron, in which is placed some
silver, hold near the gold bead. The
best being free, will move the gold
silver, which is held fast. When
gold bead reaches near, move the cup-
ping iron from it and it will continue
follow and will eventually attach to
if the point is kept still near the
water's edge. The knowledge of this
fact has enabled many persons to find
different instruments. The principle,
and many have made money from
the veins of gold and silver known.

GORDEN WANTED TO MEET UNMARRIED LADIES OF CHURCH

Filed as Bachelor Worth \$200,000; Leaves Congregation \$40,000 at Death.

TEST BY ALLEGED SON

Victor Engineer, 35 Years Old, Says Testator Was His Father.

How Randall E. Gordon joined the First Christian Church at 3126 Locust street in 1912, posed as a wealthy bachelor and later asked the pastor to introduce him to "some of the marriageable ladies of the church," was told yesterday in the Probate Court at the hearing into Adolph Scott-Gorden's claim to the entire estate of \$200,000 left by Gordon.

The claimant, who has introduced testimony to prove he is Gordon's son, is 35 years old, lives at Decatur, Ill., and is a Washburn engineer. Gordon, in his will, left \$40,000 to the First Christian Church, and the remainder of his estate to two of his five daughters. He did not mention a son in his will.

The Rev. John L. Brandt, pastor of the church, told of Gordon's request that he introduce him to "some of the marriageable ladies of the church," was told yesterday in the Probate Court at the hearing into Adolph Scott-Gorden's claim to the entire estate of \$200,000 left by Gordon.

Dr. Brandt told the circumstances under which he met Gordon. He said Gordon came into the church one evening in 1912 while a Christian Endeavor meeting was going on, and before the church service started, sat down in a front seat. Dr. Brandt talked with Gordon for about 45 minutes with the result that Gordon, after the sermon, expressed a willingness to join the church.

Mrs. Maude Cline, 30 years old, of 714 Clara avenue, a widow, who has a \$10,000 claim against the estate as nurse and companion to Gordon for three years before he died, in September, 1913, has testified that Gordon had asked her to marry him. She also told yesterday that Gordon had told her that he had been married, that his wife died a few months after a son was born to them, and that the son was still living.

Birth of the Claimant. Testimony in the claimant's behalf that Gordon and Mary Evelyn Scott eloped from Mount City, Ill., where she lived, in 1870, and a few weeks later appeared at the home of Miss Scott's sister, Mrs. H. B. Dille, on a farm near Decatur, and announced they had been married in St. Louis. It was testified they boarded at Mrs. Dille's home from December, 1870, to February, 1880, Gordon paying the board bills. Then he left, after giving his wife \$1000 to provide for him. Shortly after this, Mrs. Dille accompanied her sister back to her father's home, where the child, who is the claimant in the suit, was born to Mary Evelyn in May.

Testimony also was introduced that Gordon, in later years, acknowledged to several persons he was the father of Adolph. The mother died when Adolph was about 12 months old, they had been married 12 months.

Attorneys for the estate introduced the record of Adolph's birth and the burial record of his mother, Charles St. Mary, attorney for the estate, said the document had been on file in the records of Macon County, Ill. The birth certificate gave the full name of Adolph's mother as Mary E. Scott and his father as Randall R. Gordon. The burial permit also gave the mother's name as Mary E. Scott. Witnesses had testified she was known as Mrs. Gordon.

\$200,000 Worth of Estate Here. About \$200,000 of Gordon's estate is in St. Louis, with Public Administrator Newell in charge, the remainder being administered in Christian County, Ill., Gordon's former home. The claimant wants all of the property administered by the St. Louis Probate Court, contending his father was a legal resident of this city.

Testimony of members of the Board of Review of Decatur, where Gordon lived until 1907, was that he became angry because he had to pay five years' back taxes on personal property he had failed to list in his tax return, and declared he would never "live in the d-estate again." Gordon, in his will, directed that his body be buried in Christian County, and this was done.

120 miles, \$12 round trip, "Land of the Sky," July 14, Southern Railway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE SAID TO BE BANKRUPT

LONDON, July 10.—The Morning Post repeats from Christiania a report published in an insurance paper there that the Hamburg-American line has gone into bankruptcy. Its failure is attributed to its immense losses in the war, not only through the number of its steamships captured by the allies, but by the destruction of its business and the cost of upkeep of its steamships lying idle in home or neutral ports.

The paper estimates that the daily loss suffered by the company, including interest charges, amounts to more than \$200,000. The Christiania Tidens Tegn, however, doubts the report of failure and expresses the opinion that at the most the company has entered into negotiations with its creditors in order to obtain an extension of time on its obligations.

Portrait Painter Ferris Dies at 31. PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Stephen G. Ferris, 31 years old, a widely known portrait painter, died here yesterday. He had been an exhibitor in Paris, London and at all prominent exhibitions in the United States.

Man Who Left \$200,000 Estate; Claimant Who Says He Is Son



ADOLPH SCOTT-GORDEN.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT REVEALS MEN WHO DEFEATED PARKWAY

Names of prominent St. Louisans who opposed the Parkway project, though not publicly known as opponents at the time of the election, were revealed today when the campaign expense account of the St. Louis Real Estate Owners' Association, filed July 5, came to light at the Recorder's office. It was said the account had been mislaid after being filed and that reason had not been made public at the time.

The account shows that \$242.49 was collected and expended in the successful effort to defeat the Parkway. The largest amount, \$54, was contributed by Martin Shagnessy, of 1 Washington Terrace, organizer and treasurer of the association. Henry W. Kolkschneider, the brewer, who was most active in opposing the project, gave nothing. Adam Wackman, another ardent opponent, contributed \$15.

Among those who gave \$100 each to the fund were W. K. Bixby, Isaac H. Lionberger, Amadee V. Reubyn, David Hennessy and Frank A. Nagel. Former Judge Jesse McDonald contributed \$75. Clifford M. Dolph gave \$50. James A. Seddon, Daniel Catlin, P. C. Moffitt, John J. Taussig, Daniel G. Taylor, H. B. Krenning and J. V. S. Barrett gave \$25 each. Thomas Dunn contributed \$20. There were three women contributors. Mrs. J. A. Calhoun, \$10; Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, \$5; and Mrs. Isabel Brooks, \$5. The amount was paid for stenographers' fees, printing and advertising.

ONLY WITNESS IN 1868 MURDER TELLS HER STORY

Continued From Page One.

but I never told them. I did not tell anybody, but my husband, and that was 20 years ago.

"Do I know the men? Yes, I know them. Most of them I have never seen since that night. They were all young men then. The one who drove the ox cart with the trunk full of gold was only a boy of 12. I told them God would bring them to account in some way, and he did through the fight they got into over that cursed gold."

"They found it years ago, after years and years of search. It was buried in white sand in a leather sack and was under water. Sam Anderson told me he touched the sack and saw the gold. Then they drove him off and would not give him his share. So he got a lawyer and threatened to sue them for his work in hunting for the gold and at last the Dea Moines officers got hold of it and now it has all come out after all these years."

Though Mrs. Porter's story is the only direct testimony that will be offered against Bates Huntman, Sam Scribner, the man under arrest, the skull of the murdered boy, showing the ax clef and which was plowed up on the Anderson farm, will be introduced.

If Special Prosecutor C. A. Robbins' promised treasure hunt results successfully, a quantity of old gold and paper money issued in Civil War days will be unearthed from its new hiding place, and offered in corroboration of Mrs. Porter's accusations.

The whole countryside here, also, in which Mrs. Porter, as well as all the accused men, are well known, is seething with excitement, with public opinion fairly divided between accuser and accused.

Bates Huntman and Sam Scribner, who are free on \$5000 bonds, in Bedford, Mo., deny the charges absolutely. The Damewood brothers, after a long and searching questioning by Robbins, declined to make any admissions.

The prosecutor makes no secret of the fact that he expects a confession from the man who, as a boy, is accused of driving the ox cart that held the gold-laden trunk. If this confession, with immunity as its price, materializes, Robbins declares his case will be complete.

Nathaniel Smith is believed to be the name of the man murdered, according to Attorney W. W. Bulman of Bedford, Smith went to Siam, Mo., from St. Joseph, Mo. He is said to have lived at Macon, Mo. He was engaged to a girl who afterward married another man. Her son lives in Bedford, Mo.

James Gang Said to Have Killed Cat-tleman and His Son. FRENCH, Cal., July 10.—The Missouri cattlemen and his son who were murdered at St. Louis, Mo., in 1858 were slain by a gang of which Frank and Jesse James were the leaders, according to C. F. Huntman, a Fresno real estate man, nephew of Bates Huntman, now under arrest at Bedford, Mo. Huntman said



RANDALL R. GORDEN.

ENGINE CUT LOOSE BY TRAIN BANDITS RUNS 40 MILES

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Poses of officers and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 80 miles south of here for four bandits who, near that place shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits, after forcing the engine crew to abandon the engine, cut loose the mail, baggage and express cars, ran them down the track, turned full head of steam on the engine and started it southward with no one in the cab, and then looted the car. The amount of loot obtained has not been ascertained. The passengers were not molested.

The engine came to a halt near Garland, Ala., from lack of steam after running about 40 miles. Conductor Phil McRea of Montgomery and his assistants returned to the train. The amount was not ascertained. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

Today he would leave for Bedford immediately to assist in the defense of his uncle. Huntman's father, Dr. C. R. Huntman and Bates Huntman did bury the bodies and the \$30,000 belonging to the cattlemen, but did so at the orders of the James boys, the Fresno man said.

He says the story was told him both by his father and his uncle and has been known in the family for years. His story in brief is:

On the night the two were killed, Dr. Huntman, who had been visiting at his brother's home, was summoned to attend Mrs. Floyd Collins, who was ill in the cabin of Jonathan Dark. Bates Huntman accompanied the physician.

Just before reaching the cabin they came across the James boys and their gang just after the murder had been committed. The two men were backed up against a tree and then Bates Huntman was forced under threat of death to bury the two bodies while Dr. Huntman buried the gold.

Although members of the family sought to have Dr. Huntman reveal the hiding place he did not without giving his location, although in his later years he was pressed by poverty.

Cattlemen Who Was Killed Said to Have Been From Macon, Mo. DES MOINES, Mo., July 10.—Interest in the so-called Bedford double murder and buried treasure case in which four aged men are to face charges in the courts of that Iowa town next Tuesday, was transferred to Des Moines today.

A Robbins, Assistant Attorney-General and his assistants returned to this city last night for a conference on the situation with Attorney-General Cosson.

According to information here and at Bedford, it has been practically settled that the cattlemen who was murdered and robbed of \$50,000 on the Floyd Collins farm near Siam, Mo., in September, 1885, was Nathaniel Smith of Macon, Mo.

In addition to Mrs. Marie Porter of Quitman, Mo., who, as Marie Collins, a 14-year-old girl, is said to have witnessed the Siam tragedy, the State will have at least eight other witnesses, it was said today. Robbins and Attorney W. W. Bulman of Charleston, Mo., who is assisting the Attorney-General's office, are keeping secret the identity of the other witnesses.

The four defendants, Bates Huntman, Samuel Scribner and John and Henry Damewood were at liberty on bond today, the two latter having last night succeeded in fudging a surety. They will be given a preliminary hearing Tuesday.

MINNEHAHA CREW TELLS THRILLING STORIES OF FIRE

Explosion Shook Vessel From Stem to Stern; Decks Almost Too Hot for Men.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—Thrilling stories of the explosion and fire on the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha were told today by the 100 men who made up the crew of the freighter which put in here yesterday. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaha sailed from New York last Sunday evening. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Capt. Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning them that bombs were reported to have been placed in vessels that had sailed from New York for English ports recently. The captain immediately ordered the small boats swung out in readiness for lowering if an explosion occurred.

At 4:15 that same afternoon, when the ship was 570 miles southeast of Halifax, something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers was off, carrying two sailors with it. One was slightly injured. The crew removed enough of the freight to enable them to get within striking distance of the flames.

A steam pipe was inserted and steam driven into the hold. Soon the fire appeared to be under control, but Capt. Claret resolved not to take any chances and at 6 o'clock turned his prow toward Halifax.

At night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjoining hold. Throughout the night the crew fought desperately. Yesterday they got the upper hand of the flames.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muentzer, alias Frank Holt, or confederates were responsible for the explosion which was on the date for which Muentzer predicted that some vessel of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muentzer's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated, by stout bulkheads, from an enormous cargo of ammunition which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the allies, filled the after holds. One of the officers, who talked today with a correspondent, said:

"As we were passing down through New York harbor on Sunday afternoon a launch went up and several men, who were in it shouted to us: 'Minnehaha—down, down.' At the same time they pointed their fingers toward the bottom."

G. Leonard, one of the sailors who were projected into the air and fell back upon the deck, said:

"It was an explosion all right. I have been there before and I know. My mate, Wright and I were pretty well shaken up by the shock. Wright was splicing a piece of rope at the time and the splicing pin was thrown overboard. We did not see any suspicious objects, but I suppose it was a bomb that did the work."

Ship's Forepart Trembled. A. D. Rowden, who was standing near the hatch when the explosion occurred, said: "There was a violent shock and the whole of the ship trembled. Smoke did not commence to issue from the hatchway until a quarter of an hour after the explosion. There is no doubt, whatever that a bomb did the work."

Another officer said: "I was below Wednesday afternoon when, at 4:15 o'clock, I heard a tremendous explosion. The ship trembled from stem to stern with the force of a hurricane. A dense smoke was already pouring out of the holds. In a few minutes the deck became so hot I could hardly stand near the spot where the smoke was coming."

"There is no doubt whatever that a bomb did the work. When I was working around the holds I was assailed by suffocating fumes. The gases smelled like a burning rum factory, if you know that odor."

Body of Holt Passes Through St. Louis on Way to Texas. Coffin of Man Who Wounded J. P. Morgan and Damaged Capital Unearthed.

The body of Frank Holt, who wounded J. P. Morgan at Glenview, N. Y., after damaging the Capital at Washington with a bomb, and then killed himself in jail at Hempstead, N. Y., arrived in St. Louis last night in charge of the Adams Express Co. and was turned over at Union Station to the Wells-Fargo Express Co. It was placed on the Frisco train which left at 9 a. m. today for Dallas, Tex., where it is to be buried under direction of his widow.

The coffin was in a plain pine box, on which was a tag giving the name and age of Holt, the cause of death as depressed fracture of the skull, and the name of the undertaker who shipped it from Hempstead, also the name of the undertaker who is to receive it at Dallas. It was shipped C. O. D. No one accompanied the body.

M. R. GUGGENHEIM TO WED TODAY. NEW YORK, July 10.—M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, will be married today to Miss Margaret Weyher, a widely known amateur horse woman of Scranton, Pa., friends of Guggenheim announced.

The marriage will take place less than an hour after that of Mrs. Bernheimer Guggenheim, who, on Wednesday, obtained a divorce from Guggenheim and who, married, to Morton E. Schnellenberg of Philadelphia.

New Models Are Here. Watch Studebaker's ad. Sunday—4-9 H. P., \$600; 6-40 H. P., \$1100. Weber Motor Co., 2111 Locust.

LONDON REBUKES KITCHENER CRITICS IN BIG OVATION

People Show War Secretary He Is Popular Despite Northcliffe Attacks.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and the New York World. LONDON, July 10.—Greeted by the wild acclaim of the people of London as few of its heroes, even when returning in triumph, ever have been, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, War Secretary, rode down to Guild Hall yesterday afternoon to appeal for more men for his armies, as the first step in a new and nation-wide recruiting campaign on which, not Kitchener alone broadly hinted, may depend the retention of the volunteer system, or its abandonment in favor of conscription.

The result of the meeting was an ovation such as even "Kitchener of Khartoum" seldom if ever before had received. The recruiting question temporarily was submerged in the eagerness of the people to do honor to the War Secretary and to demonstrate that none of the sensational attacks on him by the Northcliffe papers has seriously undermined his popularity. This feature of Kitchener's public appearance undoubtedly was emphasized by the political sensation which has been caused by the recent sharp dispute between Lord Haldane, his predecessor in the War Office, and David Lloyd-George, who, as Minister of Munitions, to a certain extent has superseded him in one of the most important branches of his duties.

The speech of Lord Haldane, defending the War Office of the charge of lack of foresight in the munitions question, and putting the blame on labor, and Lloyd-George's reply practically directly contradicting him, have been seized upon by the Northcliffe papers to make Haldane the target of attacks similar to those made on Kitchener but more virulent, and this in turn has stirred all the papers, irrespective of party, to assail Northcliffe afresh.

The most interesting part of Lord Kitchener's speech was that which at once was accepted as foreshadowing the course which the Government is prepared to take should the present recruiting appeal prove inadequate. He described the registration work now going forward and declared that as soon as it was completed all unmarried men of suitable age whose names appeared at once would be approached by personal and direct appeals, and it was understood from his remarks that these appeals would become broader and broader hints to the laager until ultimately, if necessary, conscription would be resorted to.

NINE BOMBS FOUND IN SUGAR CARGO SHIPPED FROM NEW YORK. Explosives Aboard Steamer Kirkswald Hidden in Bags, and Discovered at Marseilles.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkswald at Marseilles, when the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkswald officers who reported on the steamer's return.

None of the bombs exploded and all were hidden in bags of sugar, the Kirkswald's officers said. The sugar was taken aboard, they said, at the Fabre Line pier in Brooklyn. The vessel sailed from New York May 2, flying the British flag.

FROMME AND KOENIG GET LIFE TERMS FOR MURDER OF SOLLER. Chiefs (Dutch) Fromme and Gus (Red) Koenig were found guilty of murder in the first degree and the penalty was fixed at life imprisonment by a jury in Judge Fischer's court yesterday afternoon, the crime charged against them being the murder of Frederick H. Soller, paymaster of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Cold Storage Co., Aug. 15 last.

Soller was waylaid by automobile bandits at Second and O'Fallon streets. They shot and killed him and took \$1800 from him. George Smithinger and Carl Caldwell are now serving life sentences for this crime. Caldwell was brought from the penitentiary and testified against Fromme and Koenig.

1800 ON SHIPS SAILING FOR EUROPE FROM NEW YORK TODAY. Detectives Guard Pier to Prevent Possible Attempt to Get Bombs on Vessels.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Eighteen hundred passengers leave here today on board steamships bound for the belligerent countries of Europe. Every cabin of the American line steamship St. Louis for Liverpool was occupied and the vessel carries 530 in all.

As a result of the explosion on board the Minnehaha, precautions were taken at the American line pier and only those who could establish their right to go on board were allowed to do so. Detectives guarded the pier and steamship until the hour of sailing and all baggage and trunks were closely examined.

The French line steamship Espérance carries 450 passengers for Bordeaux, while Italian lines carry 700 for Naples.

Burglars Ransack 3 Residences. Burglars ransacked three residences last night. From the home of Edward Askevich, 407 Evans avenue, they took Askevich's trousers containing \$6 in cash and two checks. They threw the checks in the yard. Jewelry and clothing were taken from the home of Mrs. Lena Carpenter, 430 De Soto avenue. Louis Sophir, 443 Evans avenue, reported the theft of a pair of trousers and \$1.50.

A postal will bring one of the men or women who are asking for employment through the situation columns in the Post-Dispatch Want Pages today.

Two Groups of Children Who Are Aiding the Needy Babies



LEFT TO RIGHT: ESTELLE O'NEILL, ELSIE WEIMBACH, MARY O'NEILL, SOPHIA WEIMBACH.



BELLA SUSMAN, RALPH SUSMAN, ROSWELL SUSMAN, AND RALPH KOPPEL.

"ONE WOMAN IN THOUSAND" GETS THIRD DIVORCE

Mrs. Cecilia Henninger, 26, Says Living With Older Husbands Is Impossible.

Grant Edwards, negro Baptist preacher, who is out on bond pending his appeal from conviction in the court of Justice A. L. Chamblin at Ferguson on the charge of common assault on Miss Genevieve Boyce, 19 years old, opened his barber shop at Ferguson at the usual time this morning and because he is the only barber in the town he is receiving the patronage of the white men of the town.

Edwards was given a secret hearing by Justice Chamblin yesterday and fined \$100 and sentenced to six months in jail, but his appeal stays the penalties.

There was considerable indignation and repressed excitement in Ferguson last night when the circumstances became known, but there was no demonstration and no threats were made so far as the authorities know.

Miss Boyce told Justice Chamblin that she went to Edwards' shop about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, on her way to take a car to St. Louis. Edwards had treated her scalp at intervals since she had an attack of typhoid fever a year ago.

She testified that Edwards took her hair down, and treated her scalp. Then, she said he pinched her cheeks and said she needed more color in them and as she was putting on her coat he seized her and kissed her on the cheek. She proceeded to St. Louis and Wednesday evening told her father. He obtained a warrant and Edwards was arrested by Constable John Muller.

Edwards, who is 44 years old, is an ordained Baptist minister. He has lived in Ferguson virtually all his life. He says he rubbed Miss Boyce's cheeks, as he always does in giving a treatment, and told her she would look cute with her hair bobbed. He says she was in his shop only about eight minutes and denies that he took or attempted to take any improper liberties.

Southern Railway Excursion to "Land of the Sky," July 14, 1915. \$12.

Five Thousand Dollar Copyright Suit. The E. V. D. Company has entered suit in the United States Court against The Golden Rule, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., for infringement of copyright. It claimed this concern reproduced one of The E. V. D. Company's copyrighted cuts without authority of the E. V. D. Company, who only grant such permission when their products are sold at the printed consumers' prices. The E. V. D. Company considers this offense towards them very serious. The copyright laws provide, as a remedy against unauthorized reproduction of copyright, a recovery of money, up to five thousand dollars (\$5000) and confiscation of all infringing copies.

Envoys Coming Home for Operation. CHICAGO, July 10.—Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, and his wife, are coming home for an operation for throat trouble, according to word received here today.

Our July Clearance Sale Begins Monday Morning and It Will Pay You to Read the Important Details of This Great Annual Event in Sunday's Post, Globe or Republic

Briggs-Vanderhoof-Pearney OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH [The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price.]

HELP FOR BAL MAINLY MAIL OF SMALL Little Folks Accumulate Through Industry in Collecting Nickels and Pennies

On the 5100 block of Kensington, reside four little girls, whom is above 10 years old, rendering their annual service cause of saving the babies who fortune has placed in the same peril. They enlisted in the Dispatch Pure Milk and the League last year, their first bringing \$5.00 to the fund.

When called to activity this year responded promptly, decided to a "Cuddle Kidney Doll" as the result of their appeal, and have been busy day since. From the outset they aimed to increase at least nearly fold the amount raised last season, thus far they have on hand about \$10.00. When it is stated that the contribution in nickels and pennies is had a amount of industry they are put to the task taken up. These projects are Estelle and Mary O'Neill of Kensington avenue, and Elsie and Sophia Weimbach of 5102 Kensington.

Grows From Small Union. It is thus that the Pure Milk Free Ice Fund is built up and the of those babies who otherwise would be denied opportunity for raising the ambitions and hopes of a parents, are not only in the hands of the city and the country.

Although the carnival projected so days ago by four youthful residents Maple avenue is not to take place on the evening of July 24, the project are working as zealously as though were but a day ahead. They already have sold \$25 worth of tickets. It is reported for them, and demand is steady. But in fact they have on hand about that the energies of the three boys are one girl are being exerted. They are organizing a splendid system of hospital for those whom they anticipate having as patrons when the date of the affair arrives. There will be a series of booths and a variety of entertaining features.

Another promising event of a similar line is announced for July 24 by Miss Marie Grossman of 1234 Cook avenue, Lillian Johnston of 423 Page boulevard, and Frances Feldman of 4415 Page boulevard. They also are to have booths for the sale of avante and specimens of handwork, from which they are anxious of raising a substantial amount for the milk and ice fund.

Sunday School Class. One of the most successful Sunday school classes acknowledged yesterday was 810 from Mr. Bernet's class in the Maple Avenue Methodist Church Sunday school. Miss A. Clymer is president of this organization. This is the first of the Sunday school classes to contribute to the cause of the babies this season, and the sum speaks the keen sympathy entertained for the cause by its members.

Burton Keeble, six years old, of 2 Lafayette avenue, sold lemonade for a stand near his home, and added cents to the fund. This little merchant dispensed his refreshment for a penny a glass.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
By the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

ON RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Sunday, one year, \$10.00
at Sunday, one year, \$12.00
in St. Louis and suburbs, per
copy by postal order, express money order or
check, at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class

POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

Now that my retirement will make
ference in its cardinal principles,
it will always fight for progress
reform, never tolerate injustice or
option, always fight demagogues of
parties, never belong to any party,
ays oppose privileged classes and
lic plunderers, never lack sympathy
h the poor, always remain devoted
the public welfare, never be satisfied
rely printing news, always be
ully independent, never be afraid
y wrong, whether by predatory
oy or predatory poverty.
JOSEPH PULITZER.
July 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Annexation of Suburbs.
Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

There have been several letters pub-
lished in your columns, strongly advocat-
ing the annexation of the St. Louis sub-
urbs, and certainly the most exhaustive
and in favor of annexation is found in Sun-
day Post-Dispatch under the head of "Haller
annex suburbs to provide homes."
Coming from a man of such wide experience and
importance it is probably time for the citi-
zens of the city and the county to "sit up and take
note."
It is doubtless true that all the advan-
ces of St. Louis, "including schools, fire protec-
tion, city water, light and sewer connections, five-
cent zone," would mean a tremendous saving
comfort to the county resident all of which
is easily and more than counterbalanced the
what increased expense, but on the other
hand it would mean Greater St. Louis to the city
and county.

The significance to our home interests, school
interests, community interests and business in-
terests along every line that would be brought
about by such a change will be more fully ap-
preciated when it is understood that the territory
thus brought under the jurisdiction of one set
of city officials consists of about a dozen sepa-
rate municipalities together with a large extent
of territory that has not been incorporated. But
it has long since been demonstrated that the main-
tenance of several small municipalities where one
large municipality would serve the purpose is ill-
advised, economy and efficiency are conserved
by concentration.

New York, Chicago and Birmingham have be-
come greater cities by extending their limits,
not only bigger in territory but bigger in spirit
and possibilities. Why can't St. Louis?
Greater St. Louis would do greater things and
robably not fall on Free Bridges, Parkway and a
saufull river front. A CITY RESIDENT.

The "Big Noise."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The misnamed Neutrality League, or the "Big
Noise," as your cartoonist pictured it, can be
killed for the development and blossoming forth
of such cranks as Holt who hear only the "big
noise" and do not possess the brains to see it as
it is—a disguised attempt to get us to help Ger-
many win. To be consistent in his professions Holt
should have written letters to the Krupp family
and included in his program the killing of the
and the leaders in Germany who started the
"frightfulness" policy and who advocated carry-
ing on the war without scruple. Before the war
70,000 men were employed at Krupp's, now the
work goes on without ceasing day and night and
they have been preparing for this war for 40
years. This being the case we should refuse to
help Germany from the standpoint of fair play
alone.

In your recent editorial in which you show that
Germany in a roundabout way is actually getting
munitions and other supplies from this country
you state the case fairly when you ask: "Why
should we change international law and offend
all of Germany's enemies to give her a pre-
ponderant advantage when she is neither being
starved nor being deprived of the power to con-
tinue the war?" As stated by Hugh O'Neill her
unreasonable hatred of England and her unscrupu-
lous acts are doing more to prolong the war than
anything else. She has at last aroused the British
people to hate in return and their determination
to fight on is expressed by Lloyd-George when he
says: "Rather than sacrifice the cause of liberty
we will fight to the last fraction of blood."
The last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood.
PATRICK McDERMOTT,
Jefferson Hotel.

A New and Hideous Noise.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Can nothing be substituted for the hideous noise
now produced by the motor fire engine? In passing
along Union avenue tonight the noise almost
frightened me into a spasm and as for the sick
and infirm around here the frightful sound
(like a walling banshee) must have proved a tor-
ment to all of them, for without a doubt it is a
most fiendish contrivance, which must be silenced
the name of humanity and common sense. The
thing has absolutely nothing to recommend it and
everything about it is obnoxious; and surely the
of one baby or ailing adult is of more impor-
tance than this new torture-scream engine which
sounds like the heart-throats from the torture-
rack.
Try to do something to squelch it.
A SUBSCRIBER.

True Neutrality.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I deem it my duty, as an American citizen, to
reply to Mr. J. H. Schmidt's letter, published on
July 1, entitled, "Arms Embargo Demand Unfair."
We, by selling munitions to the allies, are cer-
tainly prolonging the war and so are turning
additional blood into dollars. I also note his
shrewd assertion that if we shut down our munition
factories to the allies, the Germans should
shut down their factories as well. Does Mr.
Schmidt not consider the fact that they are at
war and we are supposed to be neutral, and does
he not know that the English, French and Rus-
sian factories, as well as the Germans' are work-
ing day and night to supply their armies? We
are supposed to be neutral and therefore
should not supply any of the warring nations. If
we supply any of them with munitions, we are
helping them indirectly. Humanity ought to
teach us to avoid to shed as little blood as pos-
sible.
Let them fight it out with their own weapons
and resources and it might be called fair; other-
wise it would not. I would like to know what Mr.
Schmidt's opinion would be if we could supply
the Germans and none of the others at war. This
would certainly not be fair, either.

GERMANY'S SEA DICTATORSHIP.

No matter how profoundly one may sympathize
with Germany in her present situation with re-
gard to ocean trade, it is impossible to accept
either the reasoning or the terms of the Imperial
Government's note to our Government.

The German Government abandons law, logic
and ethics in its treatment of the United States.
It pleads the wrongs inflicted upon Germany
by her enemy, Great Britain, as a justification
for wronging a friendly neutral. Admitting the
horror of the Lusitania, it offers the childish
plea that it didn't expect the ship to sink so
speedily and lays all responsibility for its own
lawless act on Great Britain.

Germany pleads her helplessness on the ocean—
her inability or fear to attack the British navy,
and break the British blockade—as a plea in jus-
tification of lawless attacks on American lives
and ships.

All of the arguments of the note are beside the
point—they evade the great issues involved—and
only one point is clear, namely:

Americans can safely trade and travel
within Germany's submarine war zone only
on terms dictated by the German Government.

The German Government will take over
and administer the American merchant marine
and will determine the conditions of ocean
traffic for American citizens. The American
Government must submit to German control of
the seas or take the consequences.

IN SHORT, GERMANY ASSUMES DICTATOR-
SHIP OF NEUTRAL TRAFFIC AND TELLS THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHERE IT
"GETS ON" AND WHERE IT "GETS OFF."

The question now is, shall the United States
abandon right, principle, law and humanity?
We have confidence in President Wilson's in-
sight and judgment and courage. We believe he
will find a way to compel respect for American
rights and protection for American lives and prop-
erty from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs
in the balance.

Perhaps the Kaiser is too proud to do right.

THE MATHEMATICS OF SPOILS.

"You can't put two men in one job," says Sen-
ator Stone to Missouri's complaining Democratic
spoilsmen.

Considering the size of peanut politicians you
ought to be able to put about four of them in one
man's size job without crowding.

McPHEETERS SCORES ON DR. SIMON.

President Sempel B. McPheeters of the Police
Board makes a convincing reply to Dr. Simon's
charges about the failure of Gov. Major's ap-
pointees to give "the boys" their share of the jobs.

That oath a Police Commissioner is required to
take is a good thing to print once in a while to
refresh the memory of appointment-seekers as
well as the members of the board. It sets forth
that incumbents of the office

Will in no case and under no pretext ap-
point or remove any policeman or officer of
police or other person under them on account
of political opinions of such police officer or
other person or for any other cause or reason
than the fitness or unfitness of such person
in the best judgment of such Commissioners.
Dr. Simon's criticism is a criticism of the board
for refusing to violate this very proper obliga-
tion. He will not appeal very strongly to the
rank and file of Democrats on this proposition.
The police department is the very last place in
which the average citizen is willing to tolerate
those political influences that hamper theft-
catching and jeopardize that protection for which
the public pays. A Police Commissioner who is
not willing to fulfill the letter and spirit of his
oath has no business to accept the appointment.

Dr. Simon seems still to be under the domina-
tion of the old, played-out machine idea. Is it a
good thing for the Democratic party that he has
his way about things. The party would be deeper
in the hole than it is.

AUTOMOBILE RUFFIANS.

The chauffeur who is charged with assaulting
Anna Leahy, a Union Station waitress, should be
captured by the police. If the evidence supports
the charge that he attacked her while taking her
riding he should be severely punished.

Too many crimes of this kind occur in and
around St. Louis. Again and again it is re-
ported that girls are lured into automobiles and
are maltreated. It is true that the girls are gen-
erally foolish and take great risks, but their folly
does not justify or mitigate the offense.

A few severe lessons given the ruffians who use
automobiles as lures to catch foolish girls for
the purpose of maltreating them would be salu-
tary. Certainly the assailant of the Leahy girl,
who had an automobile for hire, should be caught.

WANTED, A REAL LABOR BUREAU.

Almost every day the Post-Dispatch receives let-
ters from men out of work, asserting that they
have used every available means of obtaining em-
ployment, without result. Many of these letters
show ability on the part of the writers. And
nothing can be done with such appeals except to
refer them to the Provident Association, which
has its own special field of relief work and is
not a labor bureau.

As the Post-Dispatch has said more than once,
the State and the city need a labor bureau whose
sole duty shall be to keep in touch with em-
ployers and devote its entire attention to finding
employment for the able, willing workers, all the
year round. The State Red Book, bulging with
statistics about labor organizations, population,
county seats, valuation, products, shipments, pub-
lic schools, water, roads, lands, manufactures, so-
cial advantages, etc., of Missouri's 114 counties;
and pictures of farms and orchard scenes is only
incidentally a labor bureau facility. To the man
out of a job or the employer looking for help it
is about as useless as a last year's bird's nest.
And it occupies a very large portion of the time
and effort of the State Bureau of Labor. It should
attract capital and labor to the State but what
it does is to waste the time of everybody.

is badly needed is a clearing house of labor that
would bring the two elements together after they
get here.

A real labor bureau would, by making itself
useful solely as a labor clearing house, and by
advertising its facilities in every possible way,
soon get a reputation that would attract to it
employers and workers in every part of the State.
It would mean the end of that intolerable condi-
tion of men who might be adding to the State's
wealth walking the streets day after day, losing
heart and finally drifting into the ranks of the
dependent and delinquent classes.

PIONEERING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

They don't always wait for the "City" to act,
over in East St. Louis. Progressive citizens just
go ahead with public works on their own private
account. Without waiting for that lumbering ma-
chine, the municipality, to pass a paving ordi-
nance, 38 citizens on Broadway are going to yank
out the old cobblestones and pave their street. In-
cluded among the 38 are the Mayor and one other
city official, but they are included in their private
capacities. Almost any official anywhere is more
enterprising in his character of private citizen
and property owner.

In early days that was the way towns were
started and developed—by private industry. The
pioneers didn't wait for ordinances. They cut
timber, blew stumps, hauled rock, laid planks. If
they had waited for ordinances or "official" action
we would still be trawling through the woods. We,
their lazy descendants and careless beneficiaries,
refuse even to cut the weeds on the lot next door;
and if need be we will let our own garbage litter
the premises and perfume the alley for two weeks
awaiting official removal.

Nowadays as a rule the most progressive citi-
zen, the very reformer, contents himself with writ-
ing to the paper or making a speech. Citizens
generally are short on initiative, but long on
referendum. We hold referendums about free
bridges, parkways, etc., and some of us are too
lazy to get out and vote. Cities are working on
plans to make voting more convenient. Some
day we may have an official voter who will do it
for us. Or, since the voter will not go to the bal-
lot box, they may bring the ballot box to the
voter. Waiting for the city to act is the average
citizen's long suit. Marking time, sitting down,
is the favorite civic pastime. Micawber is the
easy-going, cheerful citizen's name—and the name
of his city is Sloth.

That is why we feel like applauding the 38 pri-
vate street-paving capacities across the river.
There is a spurring example of civic impatience
to millions of unwatchful waiters in many metrop-
olises, as well as to that universal officialdom
whose watchword is "Delay!"

UNCLE JOHN D'S BIRTHDAY CAKE.

"The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither
shall the cruse of oil fail."—I Kings 14.

Uncle John D. Rockefeller's barrel of meal did
not fail him on his seventy-sixth birthday, but
he seemed to lack grace to make the most of
the blessing. Uncle John believes it is more
blessed to give than to receive. He is a mag-
nanimous giver of hundreds of millions, but a
pusillanimous receiver. Although for years he
has cast bread on the waters, when it returned
to him a hundred fold in the form of a three-
story birthday cake, baked by an admiring Chi-
cago blacksmith for the "great man," the latter
inquired: "Did he put any horseshoes in it?"
and tried it on the dogs. (Can those dogs be
of the same breed that licked the sores of Las-
arus outside the parabled plutocrat's gate?) The
donor of the cake was, we read, "escorted by the
police back to the railroad station and placed on
board a train bound for Chicago."

Everybody assumes as a matter of course that
the blacksmith was crazy because he remem-
bered Uncle John's birthday and left his forge
upon a kindly impulse and a generous mission
to Pocatello. He was crazy to think of reciprocating the other man's great kindness to Chi-
cago. He was crazy to suppose that his per-
fectly good cake built and baked with the purest
motives and fondest imaginings would be re-
ceived in the spirit in which he gave it. He was
crazy to expect to be able to get by the guards
and policemen and present it to Chicago's great
benefactor in person.

He was crazy to assume that anybody around
Pocatello or anywhere else was as innocent,
simple and childlike as himself. In the argot of
the breezy town he was "a poor nut," but he was
the only man in Chicago who really appreciated
Uncle John D. Rockefeller.

OVER 22,500 CIVIC ATHLETES.

Golf and tennis make good citizens—healthy
ones, anyhow. We are proud to observe by the
Director's report that about 22,500 citizens are
availing themselves of the municipal links and courts.

Every habitual outdoor exerciser is a unit of
community force. The athletic individual is usu-
ally an influence for morals and always an apostle
of sanitation. Clean living and clean thinking,
which includes clean voting, and conduces to clean
business methods, are derivatives of vigor. Vigor
of the wholesome sort can be had only through
exercise of the body and the cultivation of out-
doors.

Exercise is the foe of filth, disease, dishonesty
and every form of sloth or degeneracy. Yet those
who need it most—the people who are doomed to
the artificial environment of cities—have come to
it but slowly. In the main it is still a hot-house
existence in the city.

Our hygiene is rudimentary, we are enslaved
to dirt, habituated to dirty tasks, imperfectly
cleansed food, impure air; eyes, hands, stomach
and lungs accustomed to the unclean—and, worst
of all, the bodies of many of us are practically
inert. The "average citizen" is too often maligned,
but it is no libel of him to affirm that however
alert he may be mentally and morally he is still
a good deal of a mollusk physically or muscu-
larly.

Nothing works so prompt and fundamental a
change in the life of a man or a woman as the
cultivation of habitual outdoor exercise. If not,
golf or tennis, at least walking is within the
range of everybody.



"DR. SIMON MISSED THE PIEMAN."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

I. A S I came down the great highway
The river hills were bright with dew,
And where the hill trees lined the way
The morning light was streaming through.
I do not know if you have felt
The thrill of beauty when the day
Is breaking through the river mists
So softly delicate and gray—
But God was in His Heaven then,
As I came down the great highway.

II. W ITHIN a day so many pass
Upon that wide and brimming road,
But do they all, I wonder, know
That Beauty there has her abode?
Do their hearts, too, make tender songs
For beauty of the Summer day—
For willows mirrored in the stream,
And great green hills in their array?
I wondered while my own heart sang,
As I came down the great highway.

III. T HE great highway is there for all
To travel as their fancies choose—
The great boats welcome and the small,
Alike for all their gallant crews.
Within a day so many pass,
But do their fancies ever play,
As children might, in that broad road,
Delightfully? I cannot say.
I only know my own heart sang
As I came down the great highway.

"What answer do you imagine the President will
make to the German note?"
"If I were he I would answer it by asking them
if they had my first note."
Old Faithful, the Yellowstone Park highwayman
who holds up a caravan of tourists about this time
every year, was on the job yesterday.
Jane Addams blandly announces that we must find
some substitute for war, just as if watchful feeling
had never been heard of.
Maybe the British and German navies are not
looking for one another very hard.

It is said that a new company is to build a series
of docks at St. Louis and operate a barge line on the
Mississippi. It should be compelled to give a bond
sufficient to insure the community against disap-
pointment.

Dr. Simon met a pleman
At the City Hall.

Said Dr. Simon to the pleman,
"Major needs a call."

Said the pleman to Dr. Simon,
Smiling like a Turk.

"If something isn't done for us,
We'll have to go to work."

THE FIRST MORSEL.



ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BEAUTY CULTURE.

EDNA.—For wart on face, rub sev-
eral times daily with castor oil; it
may be a long time going. May be
removed by radium or electricity or
surgery.

FRECKLES.—See Beauty Culture, in
Answers of July 11 for Gwendolyn's letter.
Any capable druggist can prepare it
from this formula. Perhaps you en-
countered a kid clerk.

HEALTH HINTS.

OLD MAN.—What and where is the
sore?

MAC.—Climate for hay fever pa-
tients: Interior Adirondacks; Beth-
lehem, N. H.; Bretton Woods, N. H.;
Dixville Notch, N. H.; Felsenburg, N. H.;
Jefferson, N. H. It is said that on
Lake Michigan may never does not
extend above Ludington; on the Mis-
sissippi not much above Chippewa
River. South it does not go much
below Memphis, Knoxville and Cape
Henry. In Colorado Springs, Denver,
or in the Rocky Mountains, there is
little.

COLLINS.—Dr. G. O. Williams of
Greene, N. Y., has found that salt
curd cheese is an excellent poultice
for various ulcers. He tells of one
case in which he healed an old and
deep ulcer 3 inches wide by 1 inch
long. He applied to the sore poultices
made from soft, well-ripened,
full cream cheese. The whole was
worked into a soft mass. The water
and cream were added to prevent
drying. This was renewed every
large enough just to cover the ulcer.
It was renewed morning, noon and
night, the patient going about his
ordinary duties on the farm. The ap-
plication was painful, but after an
hour and a half the cheese entirely
disappeared within two hours, seem-
ingly being eaten up by the ulcer.
Twenty days of this treatment re-
sulted in the healing of the ulcer.
The Stand-
ard Family Physician says: "The
treatment of an ulcer depends en-
tirely upon its cause, and to estab-
lish this is, therefore, of primary im-
portance. Many ulcers will not heal
in spite of the greatest care, until the
underlying affection has been re-
moved. Diabetes furnishes an illus-
tration of this. Unprofessional treat-
ment, though it may sometimes re-
sult in alleviation or improvement,
is usually inefficacious and very
often harmful."

LAW POINTS.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW.—There is no
law against keeping a raccoon or a
bull-dog on one's premises.

JUSTICE.—Have persons declared legally
dead by proceeding in Probate Court,
and if sustained, make claim against the
insurance company for the insurance.

JOE.—A personal investigation would
be necessary in your case to get at the
facts and how best to proceed. Send
your case to an attorney and if he sees
anything in it he will no doubt take
the case on a satisfactory basis.

THANKFUL.—Whether you would
succeed in disposing of the note depends
upon the security back of it; as to re-
counting it, we presume you may be
compelled to do so. We do not advise
agents or advertisers. If unsecured,
hardly probable you will be able to
or discount it. We do not advise as
investments.

CONSTANT.—See City Clerk in re-
ference to sewer system of the city. A
place gets its water from the coun-
ty water company and the gas and electri-
city also from the county company. The
water is as good as anywhere. Taxes
are less in county than in city. The
assessment made on real estate, al-
though the tax rate is higher in some
county incorporated cities than in St.
Louis.

CURIOUS.—We presume purchaser
must look to taxes of the city. A day
of sale under the foreclosure; the latter
must look to land for any advance
paid to him. The land is sold for
bought in at the foreclosure sale there
is no redemption. The redemption
must put up a bond in double the sum
due at time of sale, within a reasonable
time and if he does during the redem-
ption (year) he takes charge of the
property.

J. C.—Any alien of the age of 17
years and upward who has enlisted,
or may enlist, in the service of the
United States, either as a volunteer
or as a member of the National Guard,
may be honorably discharged, and
admitted to become a citizen of the
United States, upon his petition,
without any previous residence in
this country. The law requires that
his intention to become such he is
not required to prove. He must be
a resident within the United
States previous to his application to
become such citizen. Congress has
such alien requires, in addition to
moral character, as now provided by
law, competent proof of such per-
son's having been honorably dis-
charged.

MINOR NEWS.

B. K. L.—We did not say that
Write your Congressman.

C. McQ.—Last Broadway horse car,
1890; Broadway cable began in that
year.

KANUCK.—Canadian given money is
quoted here at 85 to 90 cents on the
dollar.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.—If the man
as you describe him, you are for-
tunate in not having married him. You
miss him at once.

B. B. R.—Largest St. Louis
Weather Bureau record is for May
9, 1891, 55 degrees, July 1, 1891, by
ing a "postal" to Weather Bureau,
at each of the other places you men-
tion you get the further information you
wish.

UNDECIDED.—Whether 3 steady,
inexperienced men can make a living
on 10 acres and carry a debt of \$100,
we cannot say—so much depends
upon the men, and especially upon
the weather. They would have a
chance.

THANKS.—Last May, Fred Water
Williams said the largest newspaper cir-
culation in the world was claimed by
the Mail, London, publishing the
American plan. In 1911 the following
statement was given: A Parisian paper,
Le Petit Journal, has been credited with
the largest daily circulation in the world.
It is a paper of only six pages. Paul
Bury claims that Le Petit Journal
(Paris) has a larger circulation than
any other daily newspaper in the world.
In 1908 it averaged 1,200,000 copies (six
and eight pages) daily. Advertisements
cost 60 cents to \$2 a line.

Under the Hammer

The story of how Old Mark's stratagem reclaimed the mortgaged farm of the young couple that had befriended him.

By H. M. Egbert.

AND I wish you joy of him," repeated Mrs. Philip Adams, pursing her lips and looking angrily at Lucy Smith.

It had always irritated the wealthy farmer's wife that her cousin, the wife of her do-well Frank Smith, should have offered a home to their mutual uncle, Mark Evans.

Mark Evans had owned a prosperous farm of his own a few years before, but when his wife died the old man was unable to keep it up. At eight-two his niece, Mrs. Adams, fearing that the depreciating property would leave her only a trivial legacy, persuaded the old man to sell out.

"Pay the money over to me and Philip," she said, and we'll take care of you for the rest of your days."

The old man did so, but the farm realized less than a thousand dollars. The Adams family was furious.

"If I'd known the old skinflint wasn't worth more than that, I'd have seen myself swished before I'd have got stung for a home," said Philip.

"What's he done with all his money?" he used to be asked by his wife. "However, he won't last long."

But he did last. Old Mark flourished amazingly, and at eight-four he was as vigorous as many a man of half his age. In vain his niece watched for signs of breakdown.

"We can't go on feeding the useless old fellow for ever," muttered her husband. "If it wasn't for what the neighbors would say, I'd turn him away to the poorhouse. He's stung us fair."

At the Smith home the old man was welcome. No longer living upon grudging charity, he sat at the first table with his relatives. The best bedroom in the house had been offered him. However, old Mark would not take that, but he was certainly more comfortably accommodated than before.

Old Mark Goes to Work.
NE thing had always distressed Lucy. Old Mark insisted on going out to work.

It might seem that a man of 84 is incapable of active labor. But Old Mark, though he had not been able to keep up his farm, had by no means lost his muscular activity. As labor was scarce in the neighborhood, the farmers, incredulous at first when the old man offered his services, were glad enough to allow him to dig in their gardens at a dollar a day. Besides that, the old man did odd chores.

"He must be making a mint of money, Lucy," said her husband jocularly.

"It's all coming to Frank and you," Old Mark would say, when they reproached him. "Got to do something to keep my keep, seeing as Niece Jane and I got my farm and I've got nothing to pay you with."

"But it isn't necessary to pay a penny," Lucy would say, half crying. "People will think we make you work for us."

"I guess not," answered Old Mark. "I'll tell 'em that I'm doing it against my wishes. But it's all coming to you."

That sounded well enough, but nobody had seen any of Mark's money. The postmistress stated the old man had bought money orders recently. But to whom was he sending his money? True bank?

"Shaw, Lucy, let the old fellow have his way," said Frank. "If it makes him happy, and he feels less under an obligation to us, it doesn't do him any harm."

"But I'm 85 next month, and I ain't going to do a stitch of work after I'm 85," said Mark, chuckling.

Indeed, Mark's industry afforded the farmer and his wife less time for meditation than formerly. The season had been poor, the crops had not ripened. It was the wet summer of a few years ago; finally, the price of corn had gone down. The struggle of the "one-dollar" Frank Smith had long excited the devotion of his relatives. He seemed an incapable farmer, and they knew nothing of the crushing mortgage which was with difficulty met each interest day.

The Farm for Sale.
At last, Frank and Lucy had to face the prospect of selling off and moving to the city. "We'll take Old Mark," they said.

Old Mark, learning of his relatives' difficulties, did not appear greatly concerned. "It's life," he said. "That's all it happened to me. I guess I can go to the poorhouse."

"You certainly will not go to the poorhouse so long as I can work," said Frank.

As last the farm was advertised for

sale. Nobody was surprised, but several people were pleased. The Adams family were very pleased.

"And he thought he could feed an extra useless mouth," sneered Philip. "It serves that woman right," said his wife, "for trying to reproach us with not looking after Mark. Why don't you buy the farm, Philip? It'll trample them into the dust. And I'd like to know what they'll do with Old Mark then."

"I'm going to bid for it," answered Philip shrewdly. "If it goes for a song, I'll take it."

The day of the sale arrived. Frank and Lucy, very subdued, but bravely meeting the inquisitive gaze of the neighbors, sat by the auctioneer. They had decided not to run away, but to hold up their heads to the last.

"What bids for this property?" snapped the auctioneer. "Fifty acres of first-class farming land!"

"Ho! Ho!" roared a voice from among the audience. It was Philip Adams, who chuckled and nudged his wife. "That's good, ain't it?" he said.

"Five hundred dollars," said a bald-headed city clerk, who was trying to get back to the land.

"Six hundred," said Adams. "Seven," said the clerk. "Seven fifty," grumbled Adams.

Old Mark Bids Highest.
HERE ran the price up to \$1200, at which the city clerk subsided.

Frank watched the scene in humiliation. Lucy, impassive, regarded the smiling face of Philip, as he wrestled at the Smith home the old man was welcome. No longer living upon grudging charity, he sat at the first table with his relatives. The best bedroom in the house had been offered him. However, old Mark would not take that, but he was certainly more comfortably accommodated than before.

"Where's your money?" Old Mark advanced to the auctioneer's desk and slipped down an enormous wallet, chinking with bills. The auctioneer peered inside. He saw several hundreds.

"He can't bid—he's too old!" shouted Philip, fully and assured.

"There isn't no age limit," said the auctioneer. "Any higher offer?"

"I tell you he's a faker, and I stand by what I bid, and I take the farm," shouted Philip in a rage.

"At fifteen! Going—gone! It's yours," said the auctioneer to Mark. "One-third cash and—"

"I'll pay the whole fifteen hundred," answered Old Mark, counting out the money.

It was done. Mark owned the farm and Lucy and Frank found themselves one on each side of him in the open. Round them gathered a curious crowd, including Jane and Philip Adams. The situation was preposterous—indeed, hush! Old Mark was speaking.

"You see, my dears, you were kind to an old man," he said. "You thought I hadn't no money, but I had. I had a life insurance, which I took out 40 years ago last Wednesday. Four thousand dollars it were, and cost me something over a hundred a year. I had the premiums put by when I sold the farm, but I got a little short, so I had to work a bit to make up the last year's. But I cashed in Wednesday, and I've still got a tidy sum over. It's my farm now, and you and Lucy are going to work it till I die, and then it goes to you."

He turned toward the stupefied Adamses.

"I don't play favorites," he said. "You and Jane is welcome to be my guests whenever you want to—only, of course, seeing as I gave you my other farm, this one'll be Lucy's."

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)
If Old Age Could Be Deferred
WHAT would be the effect upon the world at large if the average length of life could be materialized by prolonged—if, for instance, a drug were found which would put off old age for another 20 years?

It is difficult to imagine a lengthening of any other time of life than middle age. It is the only period when the clock appears for a while to stop. Youth would not be youth if it were not fleeting. It would not be delightful, adorable or even excusable. It must be evanescent.

Old age is, again, a period of movement. We cannot imagine its indefinite prolongation. But at the top of the hill we might surely stop with advantage with advantage, at any rate, to the community.

Middle age makes for moderation. What Sir Thomas Browne calls "the furious face of things" would tend to disappear, and an immense increase of sympathy without passion, humor without hilarity, fervor without fanaticism, would take place. On the other hand, we desire to give increased weight in the community to those with whom comfort has become essential, with whom comfort is shaken and the power of combination has considerably lessened.

We are all to some extent educated by our children.

A Hunter's Paradise.
A PECULIAR feature of Borneo is that it is virtually an immense game preserve. The white inhabitants are Government officials, planters and business men, and have neither time nor inclination to do any hunting. The result is that the game with which the country abounds is rarely disturbed.

Elephants and rhinoceroses are so plentiful that they are a nuisance to rubber and coconut estates by destroying young trees.

Girl Who Is Trained Only for Marriage in Open Market, Has Right to Pick Buyer



JOSEPHINE DASHAM BACON

If the American Parent Is Unwilling to Find a Husband for His Daughter She Should Be Allowed to Hunt for Herself and Do the Proposing, Says Josephine Dasham Bacon.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

"The girl in the open market has a right to choose her own purchaser. We bring her up with one goal in view—a husband, and then we don't produce the husband. Abroad they carry the system to its logical conclusion. If the American parent is unwilling to find a husband for his daughter, she should be allowed to do her own hunting—even to propose to the man of her choice."

THAT is Mrs. Josephine Dasham Bacon's vigorous defense of one of today's daughters, whose problems she is so fond of analyzing. In her newest novel, "Open Market," she has done a really courageous and ingenious thing. She has written the redoubtable absurdism of "woman's place is in the home," that theory of which she has been almost the only clever champion for several years. Instead of pointing out the pitfalls that surround the tired business woman, she has shown some of the unpleasant things that may happen to the girl without a business, the girl who has been trained to do nothing but sit in the parlor and wait to get married.

In a final flare of rebellion, Evelyn Jaffray, the heroine of the book, calmly asks a man to marry her. "Of course he will wonder why, if I am so hungry for independence, I don't go out, as they say, and earn my living!" she exclaims impatiently, a little later.

Then this conversation takes place between Evelyn and the man to whom she is talking:

"It all sounds so simple—it's done every day in books. You know, Mr. Vrooman, you know what that amounts to, brought up as I've been! What could I do? I can speak French, yes, but well enough to teach it? No. And who would take an American governess? Even supposing I were like my father's sister, and all her family, who are proud of that sort of thing, could I teach in a school? Of course not; I'm not half educated for it. Could I be a social secretary, for money? You know perfectly well that from my family's point of view I might as well go into a shop directly."

"And I would—I would do that, and sell antiques for Marie Fitch. If she'd take me, but Mr. Vrooman, she wouldn't keep me a week; I couldn't do it. It isn't only that I've no business training—I haven't the gift for it any more than poor papa had. Celestine Varnham sells her cream and eggs and butter all over the county and even Nelly Schermer says nothing to that—"

"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago, and I have had three fine, healthy children since. For female ailments I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—MRS. A. F. LACKAWANA, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from tumors, backache, headache, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, sleeplessness or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from these distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND
Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago, and I have had three fine, healthy children since. For female ailments I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—MRS. A. F. LACKAWANA, N. Y.

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Why Parrots Talk

Sandman story of how the Spirit of the North punished the girl who was selfishly fond of gaudy clothes.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

ONCE upon a time there lived in Russia hundreds of years ago a widow with two daughters.

The older was a handsome dark-haired girl named Olga, a proud, selfish girl, whose ambition was to dress in fine things and live in a grand house. But the second one, whose name was Flora, was not beautiful at all. She had a sweet face which showed her lovely, kind nature, but her heart was in her home to care for her aged mother.

The widow made her living by sewing, and both girls would help their mother with the fine laces and rich furs on which she worked; for many nobles and ladies of the court came here to have their gowns made. Olga loved to put a pretty dress on herself when it was finished and walk up and down before a mirror, pretending she was one of the great ladies of the land, but it was Flora who always had to go out into the cold to carry the dresses home.

One evening at dusk the mother told the two girls to lay the sewing aside and watch the sunset in his crimson glow beyond the lake.

"Tonight is midsummer and a lucky night to those who are happy enough to be caught in a good act," said the mother. "And equally unlucky to the bad. For tonight when the moon rises the great spirit of the North comes by on his way to the South."

"I would like to watch for him," said Flora. "But I have promised this ball gown, and it must be ready at once—you and Olga sit in the yard, while I sew here by the lamp."

As she took up the gorgeous gown and worked over it by the tiny table near the window. The dress was of all colors of silk, blue and gold and crimson, all woven in a wondrous pattern and trimmed with gilt and fringe.

Now the rich luster of the dress caught Olga's eye, and she ran into the room. "I want to go to the fair at the church tonight," she cried, "and I have no dress. I will borrow this for the evening."

As she said this, she jerked the gown out of Flora's hands and began to put it on.

"Oh, Olga," exclaimed Flora in tears. "The dress will be ruined and the lady so angry. Do take it off at once. It does not belong to you at all. Give it back so I may finish and take it to its owner tomorrow."

But Olga would not listen. She fastened the gorgeous gown and walked about the room proudly. And all the time she sang and made fun of her distressed sister. "You are a little fool, Flora," sneered Olga, strutting about.

"No one will ever know I borrowed the gown, so no harm is done. Stop that crying."

As Olga buttoned the robe she sang every kind of song to annoy her sister, dancing about the floor making all kinds of funny faces.

Presently the wind began to blow up strong and on its sighing came a strange sound. The light died out of the west and in the northern sky came a faint glow, then a humming as if of beating wings. The Spirit of the North was coming riding on his great eagle which bore him around the world. As he passed over the yard he paused a moment in his flight. Within the room he could see both girls and the sight told the story.

"HERE is my work," exclaimed the Spirit, as he guided the huge bird into the room. "Here is where my duty is to reward and punish. For you, Flora, there is in this box enough gold to keep you the rest of your days, and I know they will be days of usefulness."

"But for this sister who spends her time in such acts," he continued, "I have a proper way to punish. I will take her with me to my home in the Southern forests; she shall wear gaudy clothing, but it will be as a bird. With feathers of blue, green, and yellow she shall flit about the jungle, and with her will ever remain her power of speech—she will down the coming years be known as the gaudy bird, the parrot of the jungle."

So out of the window swept the eagle, winging away to the jungles of the South, and at its side flew another but smaller bird—it was Olga, now a fowl of the air and still wearing in her feathers all the gay colors of the robe which she had been wearing.

The mother and Flora lived happily for many years, though they regretted the flight of the older girl. But far away in the forest of South America lived Olga, ever sitting in the trees with ceaseless chatter and strutting about in her rich clothing just as she had done in her home in far-off Russia when a girl.

The Jap's Army Kettle.
EVERY soldier in the Japanese army carries with him a "kettle" made of ordinary Japanese paper. When hot water is desired, the "kettle" is filled, then water is poured over it and it is hung over the fire, which causes the water to boil in about 10 minutes.

"This 'kettle' can be used about eight or ten times."



Here Is the Store That on Monday Will Inaugurate the Greatest

July Clearing Sale

That the City of St. Louis Has Known

This is to be a Clearing Event that will save St. Louisans thousands of dollars in accordance with the volume of purchases.

It is a sale in which stocks of Summer Goods have undergone ruthless reductions.

And in numerous lines of a staple nature—on articles required day in and day out—from the first to the last of the year—

These, Too, Are to Be Greatly Reduced!

On Ready-to-Wear, these being practically the FIRST REDUCTIONS, you may expect GREATER price concessions than in past Clearing Sales.

But we cannot begin to tell you all the news of the great clearing event in this announcement.

See Sunday's Globe, Post and Republic for the full details; and remember,

THE SALE BEGINS MONDAY AT 8:30 A. M.

Stix Baer & Fuller

GRAND LEADER SEVENTH STREET SAINT LOUIS

Stix Baer & Fuller

Stix Baer & Fuller

Stix Baer & Fuller

Stix Baer & Fuller

Stix Baer & Fuller

Stix Baer & Fuller

The Braves Are in a Position to Look Up to Clubs They Once Despised

MR. SHORT SPORT: There's nothing so certain someone can't be found to bet against it.

By Jean Knott



CARDS SCORE 2 FIFTH WINNING; ROBINSON IN BOX

Hyatt Gets Triple Off Hughes, Scoring Butler; Synder's Hit Brings In "Ham."

BOSTON, July 10.—It was Robinson against Hughes in the first game of the double-header between the Cardinals and Braves this afternoon. The attendance was 700. Eason and Byron were the umpires.

THE BATTING ORDER.
CARDINALS.—Hughes 2b, Butler 1b, Synder 3b, Hyatt 4b, Beck 5b, Snyder 6b, Robinson 7b.
BRAVES.—Moran 1b, Fitzpatrick 2b, Egan 3b, Hyatt 4b, Beck 5b, Snyder 6b, Robinson 7b.

FIRST INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SECOND INNING.
CARDINALS.—Butler fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

THIRD INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

FOURTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

FIFTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SIXTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SEVENTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

EIGHTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

NINTH INNING.
CARDINALS.—Hughes fanned, Bescher popped to Maranville, Miller fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS TIE IN METROPOLITAN
NEW YORK, July 10.—With aggregate scores of 202 strokes each for 72 holes, Gilbert Nichols of Wilmington, Del., and Robert G. MacDonald of Buffalo yesterday tied for the open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association. They will play off the tie today over the links of the Fox Hill Golf Club.

Mark Twain Is Raised.
HANNIBAL, July 10.—The fast St. Louis 30-foot speed boat, Mark Twain, which was sunk while battling for the lead in the 30-mile race at Hannibal recently, and which was sunk while battling for the lead in the 30-mile race, was raised today.

Bargains in boats and launches, machinery and other personal property appearing daily in the POST-DISPATCH WANT columns, offering excellent retailing investment opportunities.

DAVENPORT N BOX IN THE FINAL GAME WITH PITTSFEDS

Hearne on Mound for Oakes; Team; Fielders Must Win to Hold First Place.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—Manager Jones sent Davenport to the mound in the final game of the series with the Pittsburgh Pirates this afternoon. The Fielders must win today if they wish to return home in first place as a victory for either Chicago or Kansas City, who are playing each other, would shove the St. Louis bunch down a notch, so closely are the teams bunched. Hearne was Rebel Oakes pitching selection.

Jones was notified today that third baseman Deal is in the West Pennsylvania hospital with a well-developed case of typhoid fever, which means that he will be unable to play for at least six weeks. Jones is angling for a new third baseman. The loss of the St. Louis bunch down a notch, so closely are the teams bunched. Hearne was Rebel Oakes pitching selection.

THE BATTING ORDER.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne 1b, Butler 2b, Hyatt 3b, Beck 4b, Snyder 5b, Robinson 6b, Jones 7b.
PITTSBURGH.—Hearne 1b, Butler 2b, Hyatt 3b, Beck 4b, Snyder 5b, Robinson 6b, Jones 7b.

FIRST INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SECOND INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

THIRD INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

FOURTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

FIFTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SIXTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SIXTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

SEVENTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

EIGHTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

NINTH INNING.
ST. LOUIS.—Hearne fanned, Butler fanned, Hyatt fanned, Beck fanned, Snyder fanned, Robinson fanned. NO RUNS.

Baseball Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
CARDINALS AT BOSTON
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BOSTON
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Cardinals, Robinson and Egan; Boston, Hughes and Hyatt.
CHICAGO AT BROOKLYN
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BROOKLYN
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Chicago, Vaughn and Egan; Brooklyn, Douglas and Miller.
FEDERAL LEAGUE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
ST. LOUIS AT PITTSBURGH
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PITTSBURGH
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

SPORT SALAD BY L.C. DAVIS.

The Grandstand Manager.

I'm monarch of all I survey,
I'm there with the timely advice;
I'm right on the job every day,
And my service I give without price.

I'm there with an eye like a hawk;
I know how each play should be made
As easy as wiping a joint.

I'm as wise as a tree full of owls,
I'm hep to the rules of the game;
I distinguish the fair ones from fools,
And tip the "ump" to the same.

I've never yet made a mistake
In all my eventful career;
But those who the managers make
I think are exceedingly queer.

I'm monarch of all I survey,
I'm there with the timely advice;
I'm right on the job every day,
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I know how each play should be made
As easy as wiping a joint.

COBB PASSES .400; NEAREST RIVAL IS 71 POINTS BEHIND

Latest Figures Show Tyrus Is Swatting 'Em for an Average of .404.

Ty Cobb, Detroit once more has established a .400 class in the big leagues. Today's averages show him leading the batters of the American League with .404; setting the pace for base stealers with 11 thefts and in runs scored with 70.

Crawford, his teammate, shares second place with Jackson, Cleveland, with .384, but Crawford leads in total bases at 146. Fournier, Chicago, is in fourth place with .332. Then comes E. Collins, Chicago, .325; Yeach, Detroit, .318; Lajoie, Philadelphia, .315; Janvrin, Boston, .313; Speaker, Boston, .310; Strunk, Philadelphia, .310; Three New Yorkers, .309; Caldwell and Peckinpaugh, .308; and Oeding, Philadelphia, in home runs, with 4 each. Chicago leads in club batting with 267 and Detroit is next with 264.

Leading pitchers are Faber, Chicago, with 15 and lost 4; Scott, Chicago, 11 and lost 4; Foster, St. Louis, 12 and lost 4; Fisher, New York, 12 and lost 4; and E. Collins, Chicago, 12 and lost 4.

Heine Zim Climbs Fast.
Heine Zimmerman of the Chicago Cubs raised himself last week from about fourth place to twelfth among the National League batters and threatened with his average of .288 to break into the first ten.

The first 20 hitters, according to averages published here today which include the records of last Wednesday and of only those players who have played in at least half the number of games, are: Cobb, .404; Fournier, .332; Crawford, .325; Jackson, .324; Wade, .324; Lajoie, .315; Strunk, .310; Janvrin, .310; Speaker, .310; and E. Collins, .309.

Robertson, New York, has attained the leadership in stolen bases with 17. But Sales still holds the lead in total bases with 141 and runs scored with 44. Crawford, New York, is next with 129, leads in home runs with 12. St. Louis, .308; Smith, Boston, .307; and E. Collins, Chicago, .307.

Leading pitchers, counting only those who have pitched at least 100 innings, are: E. Collins, Chicago, 12 and lost 4; Scott, Chicago, 11 and lost 4; Foster, St. Louis, 12 and lost 4; Fisher, New York, 12 and lost 4; and E. Collins, Chicago, 12 and lost 4.

Get Out and Get Under.
SPEAKING about machines, just keep your eye on B. Rickey's little old Phord, when he installs that new self-starting device.

Rabbit Huggins' dream of four straight in Boston turned into a nightmare. Wake up, Huggins, time to get up.

Alexander the Great was feeling in the library and the East won all five. The Pirates got two hits.

Honus Wagner clouted Alex for a homer by way of showing that he is still a factor to be reckoned with in the game.

Artie Butler staged a little tragedy yesterday by being hit by a line drive from the pitcher of the Boston team, which was the winner of today's play for the first time.

Today's game will start at 2 o'clock in order to give the Browns more time to think out what they're going to do.

New Models Are Here.
Watch Studebaker's ad. Sunday—40 H. P., \$800; 6-50 H. P., \$1080. Weber Motor Co., 2217 Locust.

WRAV'S COLUMN

Dame Nature Can Win N. L. Flag.

DAME Nature, assisted by a good doctor, still has a remote chance to win the national league pennant. There's a crippled miracle with a bad leg hanging around the Braves' bench. If the good old dame and the doc patch him up and put him back regularly at second base, the transformation from a last place team to a world's champion may again be effected.

To make matters more certain the good old mender of all ailments might tinker over one Schmidt, who Merkleizes around first base, Mr. Bill James, whose ante-season financial complaints seem to have settled in his arm, and Sherwood Nottingham, whose shoe fits him so snugly that he has to wear a shoe with a hole in it.

For these are the factors, plus the loss of such splendid substitute material as Whitted, Dugue, Deal and Mann, that have skidded the Stallings machine into the coal hole.

'Twas Some Pot, Coffey.
JOE COFFEY of the Chicago Athletics Association recently made an offer of \$25,000 for a championship belt between Frank Gotch, titleholder, and Joe Stecker, the Iowa boy who has been fighting at Omaha, Gotch demanding \$35,000. Coffey refused to sweeten.

They're Said to Have Brains.
FRANK BAKER was considered a rather smart ball player. But his recent history seems to throw in the towel on his reputation as a brainiac. For example, J. Franklin, according to the American League, who tried to buy him, was drawing \$5000 last season. The celebrated baseball player, after all, was a fool.

Accept a paltry \$22 an hour for playing 14 games.
Do nothing but things that would make him feel like a 10-time winner.

Accept of lux commissary and lodging, free.
Listen to nothing but nice, kind words from appreciative fans.

Pick up a few thousand in winter time on the strength of his summer reputation.
Yes, it was a life that would force almost any man to willingly quit it at the point of a revolver.

Four More Rickeyites May Follow E. Walker and Hoch to the Minors
By W. J. O'Connor.

Manager Rickey of the Browns is stealing Coach Mack's stuff. If we are to believe the reports current at Sportsman's Park these days, "Tis said that Branch intends to renege and has notified no fewer than six of his players that they are to be separated from the Brown payroll.

Ernie Walker was the first to go. Ernie departed last night for Rochester, where he will draw the same salary as received here. In his notice of release it is said that Walker was advised that "because of the depressing business conditions" he would be transferred to the International League club, without, however, suffering any loss in salary.

Who the remaining five are is a question. However, a good guess would include Leverage, Cook, Ruel and either Leary or Walsh among them. Rickey aims to bring in more new players and if he can recruit any colleagues of the International League club, without, however, suffering any loss in salary.

More Like Sisler Needed.
Who the last of it and this Sisler person is, I don't know. But this Sisler person is the only run the Browns acquired during their first series with the men of Mack. The enemy made away with the game 3-1, but it wasn't Sisler's fault. His single over second in the sixth was not only the first hit off Joe Bush, but the only one.

Speaking of one thing and another, it is pertinent to state here that this Sisler person is the only run the Browns acquired during their first series with the men of Mack. The enemy made away with the game 3-1, but it wasn't Sisler's fault. His single over second in the sixth was not only the first hit off Joe Bush, but the only one.

Jones' Men Must Win Today's Game or Give Up Lead

Kansas City Packers Only Two Points Behind the Terriers in Race.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10.—The Terriers and the Packers will meet here this afternoon in the last game of the present series. As a result of yesterday's divided double bill here, the Terriers must win in order to go home in first place, since the Kansas City Packers are even in the series for the season, each having won seven games from the other.

Fielder Jones was in uniform and on the coach line in both games of the double-header yesterday. He worked strenuously all through the conflicts, and not once did he turn his attention to the umpire's right from the start.

The spectators did that for him. They booed at the least provocation, and it seemed indifferent to them whether a home player or a visitor suffered by decisions on close plays or otherwise.

Crowd Jeers Umpires.
Crandall, the veteran, was injected into the batting order a little higher than usual, done with a pitcher. This complicated the score card and as the umpire failed to instruct the messengers properly to announce the changes, there was much grumbling and growling among the spectators.

Manager Jones also placed Kirby in center field and sent the new star to left. Kirby's experience in the first game was a run. On the field he was a pretty busy individual, accounting for one of the first base hits in the first and last.

In the second game Groom got back at the Terriers when he pitched a double and hit him out this season. He blanked them. The first hit was a double and the fourth time he pitched shut-out ball this season.

Twice St. Louis and Pittsburgh each won a scratch hit. However, the likely pitching selection for today's game.

Today's IF Table
FEDERAL LEAGUE
TEAMS. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss. Games
ST. LOUIS. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
CHICAGO. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
PITTSBURGH. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BROOKLYN. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BOSTON. 42 30 .583 282 275 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE
TEAMS. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss. Games
CHICAGO. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
ST. LOUIS. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
PITTSBURGH. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BROOKLYN. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BOSTON. 42 30 .583 282 275 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE
TEAMS. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss. Games
CHICAGO. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
ST. LOUIS. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
PITTSBURGH. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BROOKLYN. 42 30 .583 282 275 0
BOSTON. 42 30 .583 282 275 0

Lawyers Trim Doctors.
Expenses of the tongue, or pen if you wish, agreed to be more than those of the pen or the tongue. When the lawyers defeated the doctors 13 to 8, in a closely played game at Robinson field yesterday afternoon. The lawyers hoped out on a lead early in the game, and maintained it throughout. The game is an annual affair.

Men's Hot Weather Suits
WHEN PURCHASING YOUR MOHAIR SUIT Be sure it's a genuine

Pringle's Mohair
Look for this stamp on cloth Label at collar

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Look for this stamp on cloth Label at collar

OKLAHOMA STATE CHAMPIONS PLAY IN TENNIS FINAL

Crack Two-Man Team Will Oppose Jones and Hoerr Today for Central States Title.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament was scheduled to open today with the East playing four of its foremost players against California's well-known stars.

The Easterners are two Harvard University men, R. N. Williams, the national champion, and W. M. Washburn, rated among the first 10 players in the United States; and two Princetonians, G. M. Church, the intercollegiate champion, and Ivan Mathew.

California will be represented by Maurice McLoughlin, the former national champion, from whom Williams won the title last year at Newport, E. L. Murray, Thomas Bundy, William Johnson, John Strachan and Clarence Griffin.

The warm sun that came out early this morning was successful in mending the ravages committed by its arch-enemy, the guy who makes it rain, and as a result matches will be played in the Central States championships on the Triple A courts this afternoon.

However, the matches will be set back an hour, starting at 3 o'clock, instead of 2 p. m.

The inclement conditions have hindered the progress of the tournament since its start and play is now almost two days behind schedule.

Should it be possible to play the matches, all efforts will be made to complete the doubles tournament today, as with the postponement of the morning matches, all probability of playing the singles final match this afternoon departed.

Carl Monnett and Paul Darrough, the Oklahoma State champions, worked their way to the finals of the two-man event by defeating Lehman and Perry in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, yesterday.

The will meet the winner of the match between Jones and Hoerr and the Robinson-Smith team.

Unless all predictions go to smash, the semi-final singles matches will see one of the Oklahoma players in contest with one of St. Louis' two stars. Hoerr should have little difficulty in defeating Jones by winning over Overall.

Yates' only upset was Walter Bowman's straight set victory over Ed Tilton, who was a member of the Yale team the past season.

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The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCordell

Mr. Jarr Discovers That Whiskers Are a New Form of Crime Detector.

"NOW that's what I call an ideal couple!" said Mrs. Jarr enthusiastically, as Mr. and Mrs. Tushington departed after a formal call. "What do you think of them?" "I think the dame has too much to say!" snorted Mr. Jarr, "and as for her husband, he's a dub. I never saw a man who wore those bushy whiskers that was any good."

"You mustn't talk like that," said Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Tushington is famous for her labors in behalf of temperance; she is the head of the anti-cigarette crusade, and has had her name in the papers time and time again for her work to prevent the re-establishment of the canteen in the army, or drink in the officers' mess."

"Did she ever drink or smoke?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Certainly not!" said Mrs. Jarr. "Did her husband?" asked Mr. Jarr. "He may have," said Mrs. Jarr. "That's why she makes him wear a beard."

"That's a new one on me," said Mr. Jarr. "What has a beard to do with the gay life?"

"I do not know that I should speak about it," said Mrs. Jarr. "But as she tells everybody in confidence I may as well. Her husband used to be a wretch!"

"He's one yet, if I ever saw one," said Mr. Jarr.

"Oh, no, he's different now, since she makes him wear a full beard," said Mrs. Jarr. "He actually used to drink and smoke before that time; has done so since, but she can tell it on him now. Did you notice how she looked at him when I served coffee and he wouldn't take any?"

"I didn't pay any attention to it," said Mr. Jarr. "But what of it?"

"Well," said Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Tushington believes that a fondness for coffee betokens a fondness for stimulants."

"Because?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Well, because when he craves for coffee it is a sign he wants to smoke, and when he wants to smoke it means he is succumbing to the temptation to drink again. She told me all about it," said Mrs. Jarr.

"Was he a hard drinker?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"No, I do not believe he was, but he seemed to enjoy it, and so Mrs. Tushington made him give up both coffee and cigars; but he deceived her, and then she made him raise a beard."

"Is a beard a moral bulwark?"

"Not exactly," replied Mrs. Jarr. "And I suppose you have noticed how she kisses him."

"Missed that, too, but what has her affection for him to do with his former dissipation?"

"Oh, well, you can never trust a man," said Mrs. Jarr. "And the great sorrow of her life is that he will drink or smoke if she doesn't watch him. And if a man has been smoking, who wears a beard, his wife can detect it when she kisses him. So, if she finds he has been smoking she knows he has been drinking."

"Well, she has Mr. Bushface lashed to the mast, then," said Mr. Jarr, with a grin.

"I don't know; he has a severe cold and she is very bitter about it."

"A man can't help having a cold and why should she be bitter?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"She isn't sure it's a cold," said Mrs. Jarr. "She thinks he's only pretending he has a cold, and he is constantly taking medicine with menthol in it, and when he does that she can't tell if he has been smoking. All men are deceitful."

"What do the women marry them for, then?" Inquired Mr. Jarr. "And when they do, why don't they let them smoke if they want to?"

"And drink if they want to, and stay out night after night if they want to," asked Mrs. Jarr bitterly. "But I'm on the water wagon," said Mr. Jarr, "and if that's the way you feel about it I'll wear whiskers, too, and look like Mr. Tushington."

"Oh, you needn't do that!" cried Mrs. Jarr quickly. "I like you smooth-faced best."

"Hum," said Mr. Jarr to himself, "whiskers as a crime detector is a new one on me. But, then, so is menthol. You can't keep a squirrel on the ground."

"What are you saying?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

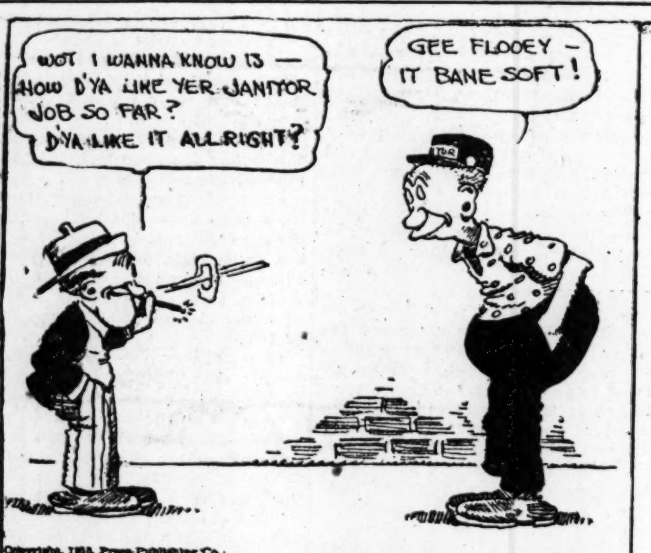
"Nothing, only there are some queer people in the world," replied Mr. Jarr.

S'MATTER POP?



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE

Get Up, Axel! No Use of Crying Over Spilt Milk or Any Sort of Milk!



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC

The Suburban Handicap



Double Pay.

LOOK here, waiter. Eighty cents is an outrageous price for a portion of asparagus.

"Yes, sir, but you see, sir, we're putting on a very expensive cabaret show, and—"

"I know all about the cabaret show. I paid for that with the soup."

Commuter.

DON'T you find suburban life a trifle slow? What do you do to pass the evenings away?

"We don't have any evenings. By the time I get home and eat my dinner it's time to go to bed."

Converted.

JAMES, said the druggist to his assistant, "there's a man out in front who wants me to recommend a good hair tonic. Will you attend to him, please. I've just been to hear Billy Sunday preach, and I'm trying to lead a better life."

None Left.

THE last time I saw you, you were talking of buying a farm."

"Yes, but I had to give that idea up. All the farms have been turned into golf links."

Stable.

IS he a steady young man?" asked the girl's mother.

"I think he is, mother," replied the girl. "At least, he has a very good balance at the bank."

Arrival of the Piece Delegates.



"Take Her, My Boy, Take Her, and May You Live Happily"

YOUNG man," inquired her father, sternly, "will you give her a home like the one she has been used to?"

"No," replied the truthful suitor, "for there will be no grumpy father to come home and make everyone miserable by his kicking over trifles and wearing at matters in general. There will be no mother to scold her from morning to night for wasting time, merely because she wants to be neat. There will be no big brother to abuse her for not doing half of his work, and no little brother to make enough noise to drive her crazy when her head aches. There won't be any younger sister to insist on reading some trashy novel while she does all the work. She will not have with me a home like she has been used to, not if I can help it."

A Quick Punch.

THE daily penuche game in the smoker was going on as usual when suddenly one of the commuters jumped to his feet and yelled wildly for the newboy.

"Give us a new deck of cards, quick," he cried when the boy answered his summons. "The conductor just punched the ace of diamonds instead of my commutation ticket."

Not Likely.

A CURIOUS thing happened to me this morning," began the man who always told long-winded stories.

"Did somebody stop to listen to one of your yarns?" inquired the other, reaching for his hat.

Waiting for Warm Weather.

LOOK here, Moses! I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church?"

"Yaas, sah, I is. But I done been sprinkled into de Piscopall till de summer comes."

The Hurtful Truth.

GEORGE, how do you like the new shade I've had my hair done?"

"Well, my dear," George began, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there, George," his wife interrupted. "Stop right where you are. When you begin like that I don't want to hear you."—Washington Post.

If you are drinking soup at a well-dressed and somebody kicks you on the shin and the lady just across the festal board looks like it wasn't her, how are you going to find out who did it?—Macon Telegraph.

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One

WHERE'S Mrs. Smith?"

"Gone to the mountains for the summer, for a change."

"Smith with her?"

"Oh, no. While Mrs. Smith is away for a change, Smith had to stay home and work for the change."

No Fun.

ILL never take my vacation early in the summer again."

"Why not?"

"I can't get anybody to listen to my stories of the fish I caught. They're too busy thinking of the ones they're going to catch."

Hits From Sharp Wits

When men argue, you can tell who is being worsted from the violence of his vociferation.

Many a man who has indulged in free speech regrets afterward that he didn't shackle his tongue.

A man never feels more generous than when he hasn't anything to give.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"May a small man squeal?" asks an exchange. "Why not? An end seat hog sometimes does.—Deseret News."

When a man tells us he has lived with his wife 25 years and she has

LOUIS BOULTER

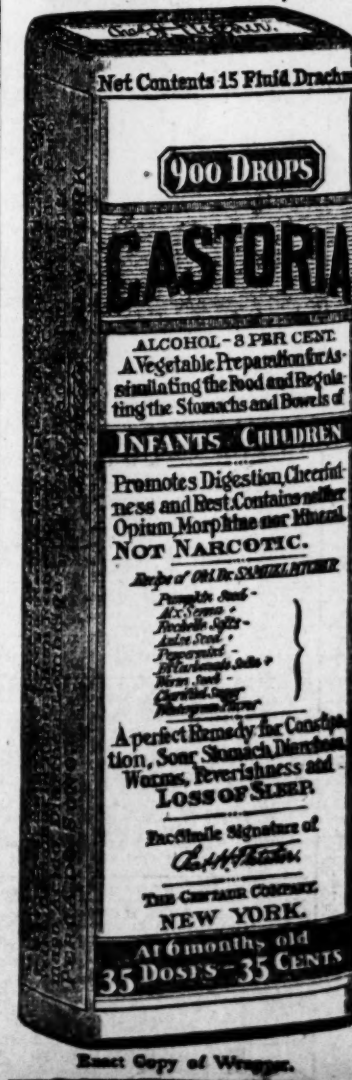
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Fine Handmade
Footwear to Measure
Particular attention paid to tender and crippled feet.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
1718 Franklin Av.
St. Louis, Mo.
Phone: Kinloch, Central 3303.

Show a Good Front

By Having Your Building Cleaned by
WHITE SAND BLAST & TUCKPOINTING CO.
JOHN J. WHITE, Pres.
OFFICE: 1118 Locust St. RESIDENCE: 4123 Morgan St.
Crest 2958. Del. 1517L.
Cleaners of Brick and Stone Buildings. Natural Color Restored.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mattie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. Agnes V. Swetland, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boorman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.